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J. Isaac Aceves
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SPANISH PEOPLE AT SAN DIEGO

The Spanish colony of San Diego has been and still is, very limited in number, and Spain has never had a consular representative in this port, which is included in the territory assigned to the Spanish Consulate at Los Angeles.

Among the heads of Spanish families with residence in San Diego may be mentioned the following: G. and M. Loperena, cattlemen operating a ranch and a meat market at Tijuana, Mex.; Herminio Garcia Camus, representative of Mexican factories; Francisco Mendivil, card dealer in the gambling boat "Montecarlo", Jose Acosta, merchant man. The first two are wealthy; the daughter of one of them, having just married an American boy; Mr. Mendivil has two children a boy and a girl, and neither of them speak Spanish.

Other Spaniards in San Diego and their occupations are: 3 fishermen, 2 bartenders, 2 cooks, 1 waiter, 1 barber.

Socially separated these people, do not communicate among themselves and live totally ignorant of their countrymen's fate; do not get press from their country to keep informed as to what is going on over there; very seldom receive correspondance from Spain and most of them have become citizens of this country.

Most of the Spaniards of San Diego simpathize with the republican government of their old country, and although born from Catholic parents they are indifferent in matters of religion, not practicing their own, but not joining any other.

The second generation of these Spaniards is totally Americanized.

1357

Raymond Gris

He was born in Valencia, Spain. His father made his living as a fisherman in the port of Valencia. There were four brothers and made a comfortable living. He fancied sports very much, the sports especially as a bullfighting. His ambition was to become famous on this particular sport. He was eighteen years of age when he entered on the first Bullfighting engagement in 1915, until 1920 when he took the part in a first class Bullfighting engagement. He was unfortunate and the bull hurt him so that he had to be sent to a hospital. When he came out of the hospital he felt so ashamed on account because of his failure to make good, that he joined the army. He served four years in the Spanish Army before he was discharged. He does not wish to continue any more as a Bullfighter.

In 1924 he returned to his home in Valencia. Later on he secured work as a seaman and aboarded an American ship that brought him to New York City. In New York he continued to work as seaman, boarded another ship that Cruised between New York and Russia. He lost his job on this ship, and took another ship that Cruised between New York and San Francisco. ~~On board of his ship~~ He worked on this ship until 1931 when he lost his job when the ship was anchored. After losing his job on the ship he went to work in Canneries. Now he lives in Oakland. He has no job but is living on his Savings. He says he doesn't believe in any political parties, but he Sympathizes with the Communist Party because he saw it function while he was in Russia.

He was born in Barcelona, Spain. He was reared by an aunt; he did not know his parents. When very young he took up to selling newspapers on the street. He would sing in Cafes and dance - that was his means of livelihood. He was living a comfortable life at the time, but at the age of 18, in the year 1910, he desired to see the world. He boarded a Spanish ship and made a voyage as a sailor. He sailed around the world but he could not find a place to suit him, so he stayed at Havana, Cuba. While in Cuba he took up his old profession of singing and dancing in Cafes. He kept this up until he met a friend who offered him to come to Hollywood and obtain a job in the moving pictures.

So in 1924 he came to Hollywood. But he failed to obtain employment in Hollywood so he took up to working on the outside to make a living. In 1931 he found work which took him from one place to another, and which was unsteady. So he was compelled to go to bread lines. Now he finds himself in Oakland and he lives by going from one place to another without nothing definite to do. He realizes that he has no future under this present system, only under a Soviet system like Russia.

1

This report is of a Spanish family living in San Francisco. There are 6 (six) in the family, the father and mother, a boy of twenty-two 22 who is in the navy, a boy of seventeen 17, and two 2 girls, one about twelve 12 and the other seven or 8 (eight). The father and mother were married in New York a year or so after he immigrated to this country from South America a little before the war. (I wasn't able to find out where she came from). He worked during the war years in the Navy Yards at Philadelphia. The family moved to San Francisco about 1924 or '25. He has worked around at several different jobs in San Francisco. For the last 6 (six) yrs. he has been working off and on at the Union Iron Works.

For the last two or three years he hasn't averaged more than six (6) mo. work out of a year. When he isn't working he usually manages to get on relief. The way the work comes at the iron works is in

stretches; when the company gets a large contract he may work over-time for a month or 2 & when work is slack he is sometimes out of work for several months at a time.

He is a mechanic and gets fair wages when he works. He gets $5.20 a day now whereas he used to get $6 a day up until 1931.

During the maritime strike the workers in the plant organized a rank & file independent union. He was active in organizing this union & took a great interest in it even though he doesn't play any leading part in it. He also is a member of the I.L.D.

The boy [illegible] is going to high school & also delivers a paper route. He is as much interested in the revolutionary movement as he is capable of being interested in anything serious. He is not active in it as yet.

The 2 girls are both going to school.

The family lives on the 3rd floor of a house that has 6 apartments in it. It is in one of the cheaper apt. house districts. The family has their own furniture & pays $25 for the apt. The apt. is fairly well furnished with a radio etc. Most of it must be remnant of better days because from what they told me they have been having a very hard time, just getting by for the last 2 or 3 yrs.

Richard Wagner

F. C. was born in Caruña Spain in the year of 1890.

His father was a fisherman, he had a brother and a sister.

When F. C. was fourtun years of age he was forced to go out & work with his father, on account of economic Conditions.

He worked two years with his father, after the two years he abonden his home & went out to support himself.

He got a job in a ship as a mass boy, he worked two years, and tried to save money, but it was

impossible to save any because his father was getting his salary check through the main office of the ship company of Coruña Spain.

His father would give him a few cents for spending money.

Two years later the ship sailed to Liverpool England, then he decided to stay on land.

While he was in Liverpool England he decided to look for work again, he then found work for the English Ship Company.

While working on the ship he was making trips from England to New York. He worked there a year & saved enough money, then he decided to stay in America.

Then he came to of California to work as a miner in the mines. He worked in the Jackson mines until 1928.

He saved his money & put it away in the bank but in 1929 he lost it all on account of bankruptcy.

He was then unable to find work on account of the economic crize.

He then forced himself to go hungry

On account of hunger he had to steal, for stealing they gave him two years in San Quentin, now he is out of jail & is living in Oakland, Calif.

Now he has lost all his hopes, he says he don't want to go back to jail but to his notion's he thinks he's better of in jail than out.

He does not belong to any political party nor to any organization, his ideas are all radical.

B. S. was born Gibraltar English Colony, from a Spanish parents.

His father was a tobacco dealer, he had no brother nor sister, so his father was able to send him through college.

His parents were religious so they sent him to a Catholic school, while in school he learned English & Spanish, he graduated school in 1918 at the age of eighteen years old. When he was graduated his parents decided to send him to the University College of Madrid. While in Madrid he got among friends, & those belonged to a ~~[illegible]~~ league, & then they were in

contact with the Radical ~~League~~ Nature, later he became a member of the Socialist Party.

Instead of continuing college he spent his time organizing a labor group for Lerroux, after four years in Madrid, his ideas were different then his parents, that's why he was ashamed to return home again.

When he came to Barcelona & decided to look for work, he found work in a textile mill, he ~~was~~ ~~working~~ very much, but a year later he became a foreman.

Meanwhile the Spanish
government was having trouble
in Morocco Spanish Colony.
He then was forced to
go to the Spanish army &
he didn't believe in War.
That's why he decide to
leave the nation, then
he came to Paris, France,
he didn't like it there so he
decided to come to United
States.

In 1924 he found a job
in New York city, ~~he was~~ as
a waiters in a hotel, he
worked there for two years, he
saved a little money then decided
to come ~~of~~ to Oakland California
to ~~to~~ see his friends.

While in Oakland he continue his work as a waitress until 1932, then he was discharge & after he was unable to find more work.

Now he is teaching school ~~to~~ children in ~~Spanish Club~~ in the Spanish ~~family~~ language.

Now he's married & has two children, he also has a little money in the bank, they don't ~~suffer~~ ~~missory~~ under the Economic crize. He believes in social idias & say there'd soon be a change.

He was born in Mexico City.
His parents were Spanish.
He had two brothers &
one sister.

His father was a propieta
of a grocery store, his
parents were religous.
His parents were able to
send him thru school
& college.

When he was twenty
two years old his parents
decided to send him
to a military school in
Spain, there he studied
four years. In 1914 he
graduated from the Military
School, and returned back
to Mexico.

The revolution was so bad

that his parents decided to sale thiire business + go back to Spain.

F. found an opportunity to join the revolution in favor of the fadarel goverment. Shire he served until 1918. He fought a lot of battles, he found out it was all a fake, so he decided to be a bandit, in order to make money for himself.

Under his command he had a number men in his controll. He kept that up for a year until he got in contact with General Calles, he decided

to join his force with General Calles, But he saw that with Calles he had no opportunity, but at the same time he saw that was the only way out for him, At the same time he was fighting in favor for calles, but he made a big fortune for himself in Mexico. After the revolution he retired from the army & went in as a politician, he thought that in his politician game he would over throw Calles, So in 1926 he ran for Governor in the State of Mexico.

He presented a different plan of the present governor. In that election he lost, & so he lost a lot of his fortune, & was forced to leave Mexico & decided to come to Oakland California where he is at the present. He still continues with his ideas but he doesn't say what they are, but still think he will return to Mexico, he thinks he is going to overthrow our present Gov. yet.

He don't believe in Religion but believes in humanity! He don't work any place, but he is living in a good position.

(3)

He doesn't say where his income comes from.

J. B. was born in Leon, Spain. His parents were peasants.

He had four brothers & two sisters. His parents were very strong in religion.

His family economic condition was very poor, he used to attend to a catholic church's, when he was sixteen years old his father sent him to Cuba, in Cuba he had an uncle, that worked as a shoemaker. J. B. went to work with his uncle as a helper, while working with his uncle he learned the shoemake trade. After working four years for his uncle he decided to go in business for himself, he didn't have

enough money so he had to borrow it from friends. After a year in business he lost everything, & was unable to pay back his friends so he decided to leave the country, then he came to Tampico, Mexico. There he found a job in a shoemaker shop as a shoemaker. In that time there was revolution in Mexico.

After he worked there a few month, he came to United States, & arrived in Los Angles Calif. While in Los Angles it was hard to find a position as a shoemaker because he couldn't speak English.

He was forced to go to the agriculture fields as a labor, while working in the fields he was able to save a little money.

He then came to Oakland & decided to start a shoemaker business for himself, now he is in the shoemaker business, he still believes in religion, now he is married & has two sons, & sends them to a catholic school.

He don't believe in any political party, he thinks there is something wrong with the system because we don't believe in God.

A. C. was born in Andalucia Spain.

His parents were peasants He was born in 1880. A.C. had two brothers & three sisters, when he was very young he had to go out & work in the fields. His family were religious, he was raised under the Catholic religious. The economic conditions were so bad that he had to go out to work & was unable to attend school.

When he was eighteen years of age he was forced to go to the strike to fight for better conditions, in the strike they didn't have any organization, so

they lost the strike & A. C. wds arrested by the police for his militan fight. They gave him two years in jail on account of a frame up. After he was released from jail he was forced to go to the Spanish army, after a years in the army he received his discharge & came back home & it was hard for him to find work on account of his redical ideas, so he deaded to leave Spain, looking for a better place to find work, so he came to Honolulu. There he got a jot in a sugar plantation, a year later he got married & the economic

conditions were getting worse & worse so he decided to come to California, In Calif he worked in the agricultural fields. In 1915 he came to Oakland and got a job in the ship yards as a Labor.

He worked there until 1930, at that time he raised his family, he bought a home, now he isn't working anywhere, he don't believe in religion any more, he is in favor of the redical, he doesn't give his opinion because he can't, read in spanish nor in English. He was in favor of Upton Sinclair

because if he was elected he would free Tom Mooney

A. C. doesn't know anything about Tom Mooney's case, but he knows that Tom Mooney is a fine fellow, because he met him in person in 1915.

(1)

4130

1912

In memory of
Clark Ide Wentworth
Co. A 1st Maine

(1)

Manuel B. from in Cadiz Spain has three brothers and three sisters. His father used to operate a canteen which made it possible to send him to College to a School of Music before he learned to play musical instrument.

But Manuel realized he could not earn enough money in Spain so he came to United States where he expected to earn more money. Because of his inability to speak the English language he was compelled to go to work at the steel mills in Buffalo, New York. Manuel thought he would locate better in California that is why he came here in the year 1929

He had a job here in Calgary broadcasting over the radio. He was forced to give up his job because his job wasn't giving him enough money.

Now he is organizing Spanish groups throughout Alberta County. His ideas are to make enough money to go to Manila because he thinks that he has better chances of making a living in Manila

Spanish.

This party was born in Poland Spain, June 2nd 1885. Being one of the children boys. His father, at the time of the U.S. was in the Spanish service, and drew his salary was not large. The time in very comfortable circumstances.

Up nothing happened in the family that would not have happened in the ordinary household. The children grew up graduated in good standing. The family, ~~record of which~~ had been in the Spanish Service for generations, it was his father's ambition, that he be educated to follow in the footsteps. And it was a pleasant and agreeable time, when the unexpected happened, the father, while sitting at dinner table with his family was suddenly stricken with heart failure, and before medical assistance could be had death ~~occ~~ ensued. This unfortunate happening ~~of~~ one change the whole life.

His mother he cared, and so grieved them
at the loss of his father, that she gave
serious consideration to Lincoln's wish,
that they should move to Chicago,
that she and her family might even they
they had more time. Altho they
a family, enhanced they decided to make
the move, as they would then spend
more time at duty and profession
for at the time [illegible] with many
his father had left them
them through the [illegible]

In this time they suffered [illegible] change
and [illegible] by the [illegible] time
of their arrival [illegible] the [illegible]
the trade, and for the time [illegible] made
their home at Lincoln. In the time
found a small flat after which [illegible]
and his father [illegible] to get a job, not only to support them but the additional responsibility of looking after their mother.

He says one thing in the poem that
that he talked, and understood English and

as well as he did his Native tongue, Tommy had several daughter boys, all of whom were close friends. Had started out one thing & the other short, in Indian way kind.

Says he a short time he got a fight. The stock yards stony East Side, and of his employ Thus for Reynolds, decided it help his chance of advancement By taking advantage of night school, & then where he attended for one a year.

After being in the stock yards for three years, Tommy was employed, and Engineering when the year later had graduated from law college, and at the time was having a full up a law practice, but was having a long time of it, most of his Lunch time in the police courts, and most of the election that he defended was for. It seems as the time they needed a Democratic Interpreter, and his lawyer friend suggested that he go after the job, which he did, and got it.

Says he is when his knowledge of English stood him in hand. In a short

Line found that he was making good, if he had not run at the time, he may have good with him he did work. After a year found that he was in demand by the different Courts, Fed Counsel, and trial work in order to make good his expenses had contracted his study of English and now had an established firm where he was not only able to keep his wife, but have some money ahead.

Hardy's work in the Courts was a young lady of his nationality who had been raised and educated in Chicago. At the age of twenty five and married. Hardy's small flat and soon found he had a pal who owned also thought thick and thin. His fortune in the trial had remained with his wife.

After five years of married life, and still at the same work, he was now the father of two children, both girls, he was glad in life was to give them a good education.

~~Says~~ At this time, a new Lawyer had just started, and many had lost their real friends under the former administration and that while he was still in Chancery he could see at once why a number of cases that he should be likely not get the next, as while he continued to work hard time, he was constantly looking for an opening in this line in some other city.

~~Says~~ During the years of his work he had met many people from all parts of the Nation, ~~and~~ many of them had ~~offered~~ by the time he came when he needed help, to call on them and they would do what they could. He had written many of his former friends the political situation that existed, and if they knew of any opening in the line of his work.

One day came and from one of his former friends to come to see him, that he was looking

The position of Pa for him, and
that a Dear Pledge a personal friend
of Lou, had first known Edward, he cried
Cried it a fit for four years at last.
So after asking what Lou's student
Care & ship, Pa found he Lou
for family in Chi; may to a new
Chelmsford, and a Dear Epic Love.
Pa: it was pretty big to Lou to
Lou Pa Dorthea and real friends, for
Pa was the once they to do, Pa and
Lou all asked, as we the ex Lou
again, which he used not Lou to Lou,
Edward really read and Lou Lou
Lou pass of Pa Pa he used
to Lou not. Lou to Pa
Pa Lou Pa Lou Pa Pa Lou
Pa Lou for Pa Pa Lou
Pa Pa Lou Pa Lou
Lou, Pa Lou Pa Pa
Pa Lou Pa Pa Lou
Pa Lou Pa Pa Lou
Pa Lou Pa Pa Lou

Shortly after assuming the command aforesaid he got the cause and away of his life, without any reducing the people were suddenly taken ill, and he the advice of the Lord, and resolved to the Temple of Mars for peace the life was deprived of. His young daughter, just at the age of nubile grandness, and Berthes love. Boy in all his married life, he never thought how much the valiant & kind. In the Lord the received and all was well agreed.

After staying on St Jean a few years he was given the life that another of remembrance, was crossing with peace of the crossing election, and of that life passed time from part experience he could on the hand writing in the wall, Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin he entered by God, he at there it is by saying it found a decision between the ways of Justice his consideration on this city.

Once more he sent out the chart of letters to his friends explaining his position and in a short time came word that

a good well known and esteemed
Steamer Independence and wrecked on the
Coast of Galveston Island, his friend ex-
pressed that Galveston, Texas was the
Most ideal Island, that existed in all
Great deal of work country and his life.
Being ardent that he likewise ardently
admired the Island, Expressed
authority with the family, he should be
received his acceptance.

On arriving at Galveston he
duly discovered it for the family settled
the necessaries of the old Island agreed
and like to his friends promise, making
more money than he had ever dreamed
This Continued for his whole time,
then things began to look up and nothing
any failure, decided to make our home
there, completely for the island
moved to his block

In some time my husband, had
been ill, knew it was to Oakland,
Cal. that there was a Great change,

Now then, Portsley in Oakland, Fortin
addition Berkley, and Alameda, ~~except~~
he left it not then at each time, he
was more pleased to find a family
consultation, and with the understanding that they would to the last
and final word, for this ~~at~~
he and Portsley had all their topics
for years, that the friendship might
come, that would find them the
daily and always they had had so
much about to the last year.

Now a short time found them also
in the city of Oakland, and had no
trouble in keeping appointed by the Court
as intended, and most happily fixed.
He kept shortly after he and his wife had made many
money, and put away in a special
keep. Home play by a home ~~in~~ the
in work, ~~Family~~ Sacramento, and

The defendant either they had learned
that the deceased was possessed
of money or a horse, all had this money
saved for that purpose. They left here
for Oakland for a year they decided to
buy their home, realizing as that
should a good thing. They invested in
East Oakland, one of their attempts
it to working ground & bought
that it is paid for, and to which they
moved, to the time of their arrest
for Oakland.

How he says the deceased had
all the rest of us, he was not kept busy
enough to pay him to devote all his
time to the stock, but that what time
good They had saved money
and had their home & and free. The
opportunity came to buy a small
general grocery store, in a growing part
of the city, and the rest was theirs.

~~Says~~ While this was a real problem
to him, he thought he could take a chance.
He has the help of his married daughter
and a young man with him. He pointed
out one of the large chain stores
~~Says~~ He pointed out that this store
that was having to move would be open
for cash. ~~Says~~ He had real low
business for four years and is
~~now~~ doubling all his sales & ~~while~~
making a great deal of money. Getting
a fair return on the money invested and
drawing a good salary. He feels that if he
can do this though the most depression
this country has ever known ~~that~~ he
will get his share of business as things
get better.

Like most of the people I had talked
to here he feels kindly toward
this country that has granted him the
opportunity to live & enjoy life and has

shown his appreciation of his many of his services and he being a good and upright citizen. May it find favor in his daughter Elizabeth that and will be pleased from time to time. Asked and it is desired it will be pleasing and acceptable, may he would like to receive a visit but must be sure may he live to be present in many a Christmas and while he is for the betterment of us. But he would like the members of his family do likewise.

Among the thousands of emigrants who are now coming to this country, we welcome persons of this great and free country, that we are glad to get this gentleman from Spain, a pretty good citizen.

Howard D. Polk

Miguel Gomez

Sept. 8, 1936

This man was born in Guatemala city, of Spanish descendants. His family, as all the well-to-do in those countries, sent him to the National Institute, a famous Institute there, where he first learned his primary education.

Somehow this young boy disliked the school very much and during his vacations, he used to work in one of shops of Central American Railroad. As soon as he finished his primary training, he refused to return to school and thus continued to work as a mechanic helper in this Railroad.

The head of this Organization admired this boy very much and took a great liking to him. He by the way, an American, quit his position and went to open an automobile shop in Guatemala city. This American used to talk to the young boy about America, and having employed him in his repair shop, one day planned to bring him here, as he saw that the youth had great ability in mechanics. So once here, the American sent the boy to Heald's Auto Mechanic school. The boy's father shortly after died and therefore, was the family unable to send him any money for his expenditures here. This compelled him to leave and found a job in the shipyards where he worked as helper in the craft.

Few months after the Armistice of the World war, the shipyards closed out and he found a job in the repair shop of the Chevrolet Agency. Later on he obtained a job in the Ford Plant at Richmond. During his employment here, he met a girl, (Spanish) and married her. And when the depression came he used to work only part time in the plant and came to San Francisco and tried very hard indeed to obtain a job but was unable. Thus he spent all his savings. Having already a small child he was forced to apply for relief

Miguel Gomez

Sept. 8, 1936

This man was bron i

Miguel Gomez

Sept. 8. 1936

so the SERA put him to work as a truck driver in one of the projects.

Then he found a job working in a rubber plant and another child was added to the family. Not being satisfied with this work, as it was altogether out of his line, finally he was placed in the repair departments (trucks) and made good there, therefore, he was made foreman of the department.
His wife too helped him much, by preparing a delicous sweet bread at home for an outside clientele. With the savings of their work and with $500 which she received through the death of her mother at Guatemala, he bought a home and furnished his house.

Being a hard-working young man with much ambition and talent he is making good in his line of work, has a large clientele and is very happy now. He now is an American citizen .

Mr. C. P. Sha

Oriental Dept.

U. C.

1622 Oxford St.

Feb 1781

[illegible] born in Seville, Spain 36 years ago.
His father was Portugese and his mother Spanish
& native Seville. He has always been interested
in music and learned to play under a Portugese.
He came to America when [illegible] and landed
in New York. For some six months he played
on the streets. In New York he says he met with
his first success between the Department buildings
and played. The people would throw their pennies
and silver down from windows sometimes he would make $2 and $3 a
day. One day when he was playing a well dressed
man stopped & walked up & then said he could
play from music. He answered that he could. The
man sent for sheet music & then engaged him for
first violin in an orchestra of twenty.
He plays the mandolin, harp and [illegible]
but prefers to play the violin. He played in
[illegible] orchestra in New York, most of his time in
Harlem. He is the Spanish and Negro section of
New York City.
In 1900 he came to California and has played
in dance orchestras in Oakland and neighboring
towns. Never has played for the Blacks, but prefers
to play in first class places without pay.
He says that the dances and patrons of the
first class places are more refined and [illegible]

Some might be worth 5 cents, but there is a dollar mark
of the market 1.5 but is very fortunate.
We have an orchestra that we pay well
when they can get work. When he plays in the
theatre they get $20 a piece for the night.
They play for four hours for the $1.00. This makes
2 cents per hour for musicians.
We is not very enthusiastic about the future.
We can the radio has helped to create
unemployment among the musicians

Case 11- A Spanish born locomotive mechanic:-

Peter was born in Malaga, Spain in 1898. His father owned and ran a cotton mill near the city and was of middle class origin while his mother came from a high Castilian family. Peter, the oldest of their four sons, was destined to become a priest. He studied until he was seventeen in the seminary in Malaga and then he was sent to a nearby monastary. Six months later he astonished his family by anouncing that he was going to give profession. They arranged to send him away to study in some other country so that his rebellious action would not influence their other sons. Peter chose to come to the United States rather than to any American center of Spanish Culture because he beleived that it was"a democratic country, founded on a revolutionary tradition and with a wonderful constitution". He was sent to study in the Philadelphia Seminary, which was a Catholic institution and where he could study in his native tongue. He soon found that the culture of the United States was much more backward than that of Spain. His own personality was already formed and he could not assimilate the culture of the American family. He heard of Hoover's campaign to feed starveing Belgians and he saw starveing Philadelphia workers. He found the priests in the school too hypercritical to endure so he renounced Christ and left the Seminary. He got a job at once loading locomotives on the docks.

He was working for the Baldwin Locomotive Co. and one of the conditions of his job was that he should to ~~to~~ the city hall at once and take out his citizenship papers. After the war

Case 11- cont.

when the soldiers came back from the front, and demanded their old jobs back, he was given a job as a loading deckhand on a ship. For the next ten years he traveled all over the world. The work was easy. He had lots of time to rest and study during the voyages and in ports he could always manage to spend some time seeing the sights. He lost this job three years ago in Los Angeles, and since that time he has been traveling about the west coast picking up what odd jobs he can find. At present he has a job as extra assistent locomotive mechanic in the Southern Pacific Shops. He makes 45¢ an hour when he gets work and nets anywhere from $1 to$15 per week according to the amount of repairs needed. He has to report twice a day to the shop. He is attempting to save a little money so he lives as cheaply as he can, eating in third rate places and sleeping in a $6.00 per month hotel room.

He says, " for the last ten years I have been heart and soul with the American people. I have eaten with them and slept with them, and I have found that they are the most oppressed of people in the world-bitterly opposed to the plutocratic tradition. Why allow a few to control them?"

Case 12 - Spanish born factory worker.

He was born 26 years ago in Palmo, in the Baleoric Islands off the Eastern Coast of Spain. He was one of eleven children of a peasant family. His father owned a small vineyard and made wine, and prided himself in the fact that all of his large family spoke perfect Castilian. When this son was 12

his father decided to gamble a large portion of the family fortune and send his three oldest son's to the United States so that they could make money and all could live in luxury. One of the three brothers died shortly after they reached New York and the other two came out west to visit an Uncle who lived in Monterey. The older brother ran away when he found that he had to work for his uncle but the younger one stayed and slowly learned the English language by going to night school.

A few years ago he got a job in the Pabco Paint Co. in Berkeley and is now making $20 a week. He likes the job but hates the shifting hours - night and then day work.

Five months ago he married a beautiful blond, a native of Georgia, and they are very happy. They are living in a modern $18 a month Apt. and have bought a radio and a baby crib on the instalment plan. He feels " that there are right things and there are wrong things with this country. They must get better when every man can work. If people would mind their own business and not go around looking for trouble ---- take what comes."

Case 13- A German Teaching Fellow in Philosophy:-

Eric was born in Stuttgart, Germany in 1906. He is the second son of a well known Piano manufactor. He was sent to the Stuttgart Technical High School in order to qualify for the degree of Doctor of Engineering which that school gives. He has a very alert and restless type of mind and he soon found the engineering course very dry and uninterseting so he spent most

Case 13- cont.

of his time reading in the Akademic library which had been at one time Shiller's school. When he was nineteen he had an affair with a peasant girl and Eric felt that his father was unjustly severe with him over this so he left home- walked to Hamburg- and got a job on a German vessel sailing for South America.

For the next three years he bumed around from place to place doing whatever work he could find and as little as he could do to make a living. He worked as a deck hand, a cabin boy, a traveling sailsman, a blacksmith's helper, a truck driver, and an orange packer. Whenever he got some money he moved on to a new place, going to the Southern part of the United States in the Winter and north in the summer. He was working as a deck hand when he met an English girl who was doing her practice teaching in the University and thru her he came to the University.

He is now working for his PhD. and living from what he makes as a teaching fellow in Philosophy and by tutoring. His wife, the English girl, has a teaching job in the Southern part of the state. He feels that"the situation of humanity today is absolutely -(he indicates that he means hopeless by a wave of his hand) There are certain truths that we must find and show to the world. And I know becouse God knows I've bumed around enough, there is nothing in the world today."

Case 14- An Italian Wine Dealer:-

Moronie was born on the shores of the Laga Maggiore in northern Italy. He is fifty-two years old and yet he still remembers vividly his first trip to America with his father when he was only four. His father was also a wine merchant

Case 14- cont.

and had come to America to sell his wares. Two years later they returned to Italy, this was in 1894, and Moronie, an only son, was educated by Italian, French and English tutors. He went into the trade and after his fathers death in 1902 he took over the business. During the next ten years he made three trips to the United States, and then he brought his wife and young son to New York to set up their home. He still keeps his fathers place on the Lagg Maggiore and returns there whenever he can. When I asked him if he had ever taken out citizenship papers his answer was confused so we dropped the subject. He is spending the winter in California because it is good for his invalid son's health. He says his income is only about $5,000 a year now as times are very hard. The wine business was much better here three orfour years ago. In spite of his income he lives on a rather high scale and spends money very freely. I know that he is paying $250 for rent alone- that is per month.

He feels that "in America there is no real freedom- everyone is too tense- they do not soften-they do not live." He is an ardent admirer of Mussoline and feels that"he has done a great thing for Italy. In the first place he has saved them from Communism which they almost got." "You wait," he says," America will find a Mussoline some day."

Case 15- An Italian-born bootblack.

Tony was born in Salerno, in the southern part of Italy. His family were of peasant stock and owned a small lemon grove from which they made their living. He remembers how they lived in a low house right under the trees so as not to waste any land

Case 15- cont.

which might be used to grow trees. When he was fourteen his family sent him to theUnited States to help his Uncle, who was a barber in New York. This Uncle had sent his brother a picture in which the Uncle had appeared so well dressed that they felt that at least one of their six sons should have a similar opportunity.

Tony had a very hard time when he first arrived in New York. He did not seem to catch on to the language and he was too shaky to be a barber. He palod around with the negro bootblack in the shop and picked up his trade. His Uncle finally made it clear that he did not want him around any more so Tony set out on the rails. He came west, fooled around in 'Frisco for a while and then fell in with a guy who got him a job as a shiner on the Ferry Boats. He has to pay $15 a month for his concession and he is lucky if he makes $15 a week. The Company make him charge 15¢ a shine and"people don't take to it much." Tony is thirty years old and is still single. He lives in a small boarding house in San Francisco, and loves to spend his free time playing cards. Tony speaks a very broken english and would rather not make the effort to talk about most things, but there is one topic upon which he is always ready to talk- radio- and the strides that Italians have made in this field. and he says when asked what he thinks would make this country better :-"Whena de Radio she is gooda den the people hear em."

1445 1278

Margaret Reynolds
No 14546

Case 16- Spanish born rancher:-

Castro was born in Badajaz, Spain in 1886. He is the bastard son of a monastary priest, at least that was his opinion when, as a boy of twelve, he ran away from the monastory where he was being educated. He was taken for a man because of his unusual size and strength and given a job as a stoker on a Portuguese trader. This was his occupation for the next ten years- traveling from port to port in hot holds. At last he became ill and quit the ship in San Francisco and went out into the country. He got a job from a Jap on a ranch near Watsonville. A few years latter he took over a homestead down the coast near Big Sur and started horse trading. He had wanted all his life to be his own boss and began as he said to "Live". He learned how to make good whisky and during probition he found a good market for all that he could make. All of his products he delivered in truck loads of wood. His profits he spent at once on land and things for his ranch. He married in 1912 but his wife left him the next year and since then he has lived alone, in the small redwood ranch house that he built himself.

He feels that things will be better pretty soon. "Some day maybe," he says," I will sell everything and be rich."

Case 17- Chinese-born Garbage trucker:-

Lue was born in Changclum, Manchuria in 1891. His family had some small land and he worked with his eight brothers in the rice fields. When the crop was to be cut they were hired out in the village. His Uncle was a cook on a cabin steamer and

Case 17 cont.

thru him Lue got a job as a cabin boy. He made three trips to the United States before he was fired when accused of stealing a womans ring. This was in San Francisco and since then he has traveled up and down the coast doing whatever odd jobs he can pick up. He has never mastered English and that has always been one of his main handicaps.

He has been working for the last four years as Garbage driver in Carmel. Whenever I spoke to him he would smile but never answer, so I asked the young negro boy that he lives with about him. He understands what is said but does not like to enter into a conversation for fear that he will say something that is not fitting. He spends his free time taking long walksand sketching rock formations. He feels that the trouble with man today is that he does not understand the value of solitude.

Case 18- Polish-born wife of a chicken rancher.

Mrs Flesty was born near Danzig. When she was three her family, consisting of her Mother and Father, and Uncle, and her two sisters, came to the United States to make their fortune. She was educated in the New York Public Schools. Her Father and Mother worked in a bakery which was owned by a distant relative. When she was sixteen she married a steel foundry worker who was ten years ~~older than she////~~. She had three sons in the first five years of her married life and then her husband was severely burned in the foundry. They moved to a small farm in upper New York state and started raising chickens. They had to work very hard and

Case 18 - cont.

they were very poor, but she"mannaged to bring her boys up to be good boys." Her husband died eight years after they moved to the farm and she had to carry the burden of the farm and her family, and fight againt poverty and the cold.

"I always have had to work hard", she says, " but now things are a little easier." Now, as a woman of fifty-eight, she is spending the winter with her eldest son who is employed on the Bay Bridge. Her sons have all done well. Her second son made some money on Wall Street and gave his mother a trip back to Poland so that she could see her mother who had gone back to the old country twenty years before. It made her feel sad to see how ppor they were and " how hard they had things". Although she was glad to see her family and the country she was glad to leave because it was so tragic to see the conditions under which they lived. Her old mother "had to get water from the well and chop wood, they had no gas./ in this country even the very poor have it better." She was "never so happy as when she saw her two healthy boys waiting for her on the dock when she got back."

"Don't you think things are bad here", she said," it is much worse in the old country./ The young people here are wounderful. They can do anything. They will fix things up. Now my youngest boy, he is so strong and big -----"

Case 19 - Polish-born groom

He was born in 1890, just outside of Warzawa. His Father and Mother were both Polish and kept a small inn. He went to

Case 19 - cont.

school till he was eleven and then got a job in the stable of a nobleman. He always liked horses, somehow they seemed to know it and get along fine with him, and they would to things for him than they would'nt for anyone else. In 1911 he brought two horses to the United States to race on the Belmont track. They did not do so well but he stayed over here and got a job working for Harry Payne Whittney. He had a hard time with English from the start. He was always moving about so much from one track to another that he never had time to go to any school for long. He speaks very stilted English until he starts talking horse and then he forgets himself and speaks rapidly in broken English. He has gone very far left in his theoredical conception of the depression which he says is ruining this country. "We must get out these big bosses, he says, " and give the guy that works a chance." But he wants"to get enough dough to raise up a colt and clean up a pile."

He is working now in the Spreckels stables, grooming horses for shows, but this job is a big come down from the kind of job he used to have,being in charge of several good racers, and he never has enough money.

A-Now in [illegible] 57 years old. At the
years a shooting [illegible] came to America when
early age. She [illegible] work was in the
[illegible] Later [illegible] came to
California and learned the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

462

475

Spanish
Age 36
Married Two minors
Occupation Lithographer
Lives E. Oakland

Is of Spanish descendency, born in Oakland, parents coming north from Southern part of State many years ago. Father was a printer & one of a large family.

His mans complete education was attained in local schools, used papers, & before going to work at an early age was subject to a childs' human variants so predominant in a large family. His small earnings sufficed only to span him on & he took up painting, drawing & attended night classes in a desire for learning. His natural talent gained him a chance for work in a large canning company where he now has charge of the lithographing department & has a good position, although not steady work owing to economic retrenchment.

Married an American woman who was a nurse. Has two minor children in grammar school. Is very athletic, plays ball for recreation, lives in a pleasant family environment & is a well appearing family man after a rough & tumble youthful life.

463
774

Spanish
Age 60
Widower
Occupation Contractor
Lives E. Oakland

Is of old Spanish descendency with a strain of Portuguese! Father landed in New York, was naturalized & came to California in the early days & was married in the Southern part of the State. Two sons were born & educated in the public schools. The subject of this report was thrown on his own resources & went to work at an early age. Is a Spanish-American war veteran, having gone overseas in an expedition leaving San Francisco in 1898. After war, returned to Oakland & was subsequently married to an American woman well educated & with a local social prestige.

Was in the cement contracting business making a specialty in swimming pools & tennis courts. Did a prosperous business but later developments proved that his business was not set on bed rock.

Built a modern home with cement tile roofs & fountains to conform to his ideas of home art.

Raised two sons, the eldest attending local grammar & high schools, later accepting employment with a large manufacturing firm, resigned to accept a position with another firm where he has risen to Asst. Sales Mgr. This son is married to a prepossessing woman & has a minor child.

(over)

The younger son is a graduate of a local college & just starting out on a business career.

The depression struck, there was no construction work & inevitably lost his business. At this time, with the small funds at hand & the interruption of his cement business, he opened a patented ladder factory on a small scale, but this soon failed & he had to go to work at a laborer, later becoming yard foreman & then then a business partner was let out & completely reduced to practically nothing. His wife died from pneumonia & just as the clouds were the darkest he inherited five thousand dollars & effects to again go in the contracting business when times & conditions warrant the investment incident thereto.

At one time he had local political aspirations but he didn't have that human quality of desire for power & after a small room that had no particular significance he never, in reality, entered the field.

67

Plan of Work from
Completion of Ist Unit.

Date

We finally moved [illegible] when the factory started [illegible]
morning. F [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] and left the [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

We were first employed [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

Place of Birth Europe
Occupation Jeweler
Religion Roman Catholic

Remarks

619

When he was ten years of age, his family emigrated from their native land to the Hawaiian Islands, locating on a large plantation near the city of Hilo, and there he received his education in the public schools. He also learned the jeweler's trade, which he followed there until 1915, when the family came to California and settled in Fresno. For a time after coming here, he was employed at various occupations in different places, but he went to work in the Sheffer jewelry store in Fresno, where he remained until 1925, when he established the present business in which he is engaged in which he has been associated with younger brothers. He owns a complete jewelry and

relationship is kept up. Jose and his family were farmers in Cordoba. He and his family have worked in cane fields, sugar refineries, farming, in fruit orchards, fruit canneries and at present are employed in fish canneries. Jose and his two daughters are so engaged. Jose's wife takes care of the home and of the youngest child; the married children also work in the cannery. They all live together.

Sources: personal interviews.

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Sept.11,1936
Albert L.van Houtte,
Frank Thompson, Re.Wr.

593

SPANISH RACIAL MINORITY GROUP.

MONTEREY PENINSULA.

canneries

In Monterey, there is a small Spanish settlement confined to about two blocks. Here dwell Spanish families, principally of the laboring type. Some, however, have entered the merchant class, but most of them live by fishing, working in canneries, and at times in agricultural lines. Most of them speak their native language exclusively with but a little knowledge of English. Others speak enough English to make themselves understood while others are fluent.

All, except their descendants in this country, come from Spain, or one of the Spanish possessions. They adhere to their Spanish ideology, religion, customs, habits and manner of living.

Their religion is predominantly Catholic and they still observe the ritual and religious holidays of that faith. The fact that they come from the peasant class of Spain and its possessions makes them simple, believing and hardworking people, happy to be in this country where they are given equal opportunities with Americans. They are grateful for that, judging from what they say.

Regarding their present political affiliations in the current civil war in Spain, the majority are adherents of the royalty, and the Catholic Church group and are bitter against the liberal radicals. Some expressed their partisanship with the liberals.

The wish that the United States would use both its army and naval forces to quell the disturbance in Spain was expressed by some. The majority, however, favor utter neutrality, believing that Spain will work out her destiny alone. Others fear that Spain will eventually come under the power of Russian Communism. These expressed their joy in living here away from it all.

Many have large families, with the older ones working, principally in the fish industry. At present the fishing indsutry is thriving and the canneries are in full operation, so they have few economic worries.

They do not seem to be ambitious for education, expressing as they do regret that the children are compelled to attend school. Some parents would prefer to put their childdren to work. The opinion that the American children have too much schooling is prevalent. Also that an American environment causes children to become insubordinate to paternal and maternal authority. They are outspoken in asserting that they compel the children to respect them by threats and

actual use of punishment.

Obviously the power of the Church is still very potent.

Loyalty to members of the family, domestic felicity, devotion to Parents and to religion, are the most predominant traits observed in the homes visited.

The radio and motion pictures are cited as influences that sophisticates the children. Most of them possess radios and many other children attend the cinema. Arguments against this point of view are they tune in on native programs only and their children are too young to understand English programs.

Only two individuals in this colony, and both in the merchant class, were free thinkers, upholders of American customs, slang and unfortunately of wrong philosophy. "Do the other fellow before he does you" summed up their American ethics. "Everything in this country is a racket," said the other. "Get in the racket and you make money," he added boastfully.

Economy is rigid with most of them, even though some have made a comfortable living in this country. Those of the younger generation have adhered to that spirit of thrift, although there are exceptions.

CASE ONE: AMARIO ARTAGA.

One of the most interesting characters in the small Spanish colony is Amario Artaga. He is a proprietor of

the Granada Cafe, 786 Lighthouse Ave, New Monterey. Owing to the present rebellion in Spain, Amario inquired whether the government wanted this information as a basis for determining whether the person involved should be deported to his native country.

Mario Artaga was born in Toledo, Spain, Jan.19,1894. His family consisted of his father and mother, two sisters and a brother. He is rather dark, and shows an evidence of Moorish ancestry, as well as the reserve of the Moorish race.

He spoke of the beauty of Toledo, its climate, its people and its agricultural imports. One would conclude that he is still homesick for his native city.

His entire family left Spain in 1913 for Honolulu. They made a living in Spain by wine manufacturing, and in Honolulu by working in the sugar refinery.

The family came to Monterey in 1916; its members worked at first in the canneries and in the fishing industry. Amario Artaga has lived in Monterey where after some successful seasons in the fishing industry he entered the merchant class by investing in a cafe.

He does not belong to any native society or organization, as there are none ~~of these~~ in the colony. But he does belong ~~to an American Lodge known as~~ the "Eagles".

There is no Spanish newspaper on the Monterey Penin-

sula. The members of the colony receive newspapers and periodicals from Spain and Mexico from time to time.

According to him the most important feast, except Christmas and Easter, is the celebration of the anniversary of the death of Junipero Serra, who was a Spaniard.

In the matter of the folk tales and myths, he said that saint days are celebrated instead of birthdays. They consider the celebration of the birthday alone very pagan.

He is a lover of art and of music and is quite decided in his views on politics in his native country. He did not appear interested in American politics. He is at heart still a Spaniard.

The conclusion may be drawn that owing to the constant struggle, he has neither the time nor the money to improve himself. Manuel perhaps realized perhaps that he had no chance of passing the exmination necessary for his first papers. He expressed his gratitude for the opportunities afforded him by this country even though his economic struggle still continues.

CASE TWO. SANTOS PINTADO.

Santos Pintado was born in Codoba, Spain, March 25, 1897. He was the only son of a family of four, three being sisters. He is the only one of his family that left Spain.

Santos came directly to Bridgeport, Conn., in 1920. There he worked in the steel mills three months. Then he

moved to Kensington, Pa., where he worked in the steel mills for five months. He then came to California and lived first in Escalon one month, and subsequently secured a job in a lumber mill in Susanville where he remained three years. In 1928 he came to Monterey, where he worked first for the Murphy Lumber Co., as a common laborer; he then tried working in the fishing industry, the latter work lasting one month. With the money he had saved, he started a saloon at 794 Lighthouse venue, New Monterey. He still conducts this business.

He belongs only to a native organization, a club known as "El Club Recreativo." He regretted that the Spaniards, in and about the Monterey Peninsula, have no Spanish newspaper. Because of this lack he reads what he describes as the Mexican newspaper, known as "LA OPINION" published in California.

He is unmarried, his bachelorhood being due to two reasons; he has never met a native girl whom he liked; he prefers Americans, but owing to his broken English and his bashfulness he never has summoned sufficient courage to keep company with them.

While working in Crockett, Cal., he employed a teacher to give him private lessons in English for three months.

In the city of Cordoba, he attended a private school

for ~~ten~~ 10 years. His parents were solicitous for the education of their children. He appears out of place as an owner and bar-keeper of a saloon, especially since his customers are laborers or fishermen.

He is a Roman Catholic, and observes the feast days. The outstanding feast in the past has been the anniversary celebration of Jnipero Serra's death. Santos himself, worked in the mines, and also in a foundry in the city of Terible, His father worked in the mines.

His own interest in Spain exists no longer. He is not a citizen of the U.S., nor has he first papers. One might conclude that the consciousness of his limitations as to English and his inferiority complex ruling over his association with Americans, have prevented his joining any class dealing with naturalization. He was informed that he would make good citizenship timber.

CASE 3: JUAN SEGOVIA .

Juan Segovia was born in Malaga, Spain, April 2, 1906, of a family that consisted of two sisters and seven brothers.

He, with his parents, brothers and sisters, left in 1911, for the Hawaiian Islands; they established themselves on the islands of Kausi, known as the Garden Isle of the Hawaiian group and also as the oldest island. There this family remained for about two years, working in the sugar cane fields and in the refinery.

They then decided to go to California. Their first loca-

tion was Hayward. For a time they were itinerants, since they moved to Gilroy, back to Hayward and then to Fresno, before they went to Mountain View, to establish what they thought would be a permanent hone. Most of them are now in Monterey.

Some new members of the family have been born in California.

Juan belongs to a club formed by the Spaniards in this section for social purposes. "El Club Recreativo." He subscribes to the Mexican newspaper LA OPINION, published in Los Angeles. Although born and raised a Roman Catholic, Juan has no affiliation with that church.

He and his parents earned their living in the fishing and winemaking industry in Spain. He considers himself a very good judge of wine. He is not interested in the crisis which his native country is passing through, being well satisfied with life in the United States. He expressed his desire to live here always. He is not an American citizen, nor is he anxious to take out papers. This might be attributed to lack of time and money which would enable him to attend nigh schools.

His occupations and those of the members of his family in the United States have been agriculture and fishing . His wife ~~is a girl born in~~ this country and he has two children, who were ~~also~~ born here. Juan has a sixth grade education and appears satisfied with that. At present his mother and father are living in Monterey, although they still own the family home in

Mountain View. Four of his brothers are married,also one of his sisters, all within the Spanish group.

CASE 4: MARIA LEDESMA.

Maria Ledesma was born in Cadiz, Spain, on August 23,1901. She has been under the Stars and Stripes since she was 12 years of age. But speaks English only with much difficulty. She had to work in early childhood. Her parents, two sisters and three brothers left Spain in order to better their economic condition.

The family migrated to Honolulu where they spent five years working in the sugar industry. They moved to San Francisco where they remained about eight years, working in the fruit industry. They consider Santa Clara as their permanent home since they are able to secure more work there. But each cannery season they come to Monterey and work both in the fishing industry and in the canneries.

The entire family has resided in the U.S, (including the territory of Hawaii) since 1901 Maria married a Spaniard in Honolulu and four boys and a girl were born to them. All of these are living here and working.

Maria does not belong to any native organization, nor does she know whether her brothers belong. She reads the Mexican newspaper "LA OPINION." Her daughter, who reads English well, tells her the news contained in American newspapers.

Neither she nor her husband are American citizens and she is not concerned about the fact. They are all Roman Catholics and celebrate the feast days. Maria said they make attempts to become interested in the American holidays. Washington's and

Lincoln's birthdays and the Fourth of July seem to interest her.

CASE 5: VINCENT RODRIGUEZ.

Vincent Rodriguez was born in Coruna, Spain, September 13, 1882. He had one sister and no brothers. His wife was also Spanish and she bore him two daughters. The wife is now dead, and the daughters are married, and living in Monterey.

Rodriguez left Spain in 1907, coming directly to New York and remained eight days there. He then came to San Francisco, where he staid ~~nine~~ 9 years. Monterey was his third destination. He has been in the United States ~~twenty-nine~~ 29 years.

While in San Francisco, he joined the iron-workers' Union. At present he belongs to a Spanish Club, "El Recreativo." He also belongs to the New Monterey Merchants' Association, made up partly of a Spanish group. He subscribes to a Spanish newspaper published in San Antonio, Texas, "La PRENSA". He expressed pride in the fact that he subscribes to the Oakland Tribune.

He is a Roman Catholic and celebrates the feast days of that Church.

In his native country Vincent earned his living by shoe making. In San Francisco, he was a machinist in iron works. But in New Monterey he resumed his old trade of a shoe maker. At present he has a shoe-making shop in New Monterey. In the rear of his lot, he raises pigeons, rabbits and chickens. He is well satisfied with his lot here. He owns his property in New Monterey.

His father was a shoe-maker in Coruna, Spain, up to the time of his death.

He reads the American newspapers in order to keep abreast of the times in this country. He stressed this remark by saying that the country that has given him not only a livelihood but also some property, is his concern now and not Spain. In the matter of religion he is a Catholic in belief, but not a very active one.

CASE 6: MARIA TUEREL.

Maria Tuerel was born Oct. 11, 1879 in the city of Almeria in the province of Andalusia. She came of a family with five children - two girls and three boys. She is the only member of her family who left Spain; she married senor Tueral in Almeria at ~~seventeen~~ 17 years of age. Her parents are now dead, but her sisters and brothers are living in Almeria, provided they have not met their death in the revolution.

She and her husband left Spain in 1907 for Honolulu, where they worked in the cane fields and sugar refineries. They re-remained in Hawaii over a year. One child was born there. They removed to San Francisco where they lived for over five years; another daughter was born.

Her husband worked in a cigarette factory, while she worked in a laundry. After that they moved around; to Los Angeles where they remained only a very short time; then to Santa Barbara for a month, and up and down the state from San Francisco to Los Angeles, working in orchards and fruit canneries.

In Monterey they settled permanently. With the two daughters married and working in the fish canneries, her husband as a purse seiner and she managing a rooming house, Maria seemed contented. She does not speak English, nor does she understand it. Owing to the poverty in her family in Spain, she had had to work from early childhood. She received no schooling whatever and even today she cannot read or write in her native language.

None of Maria's family are citizens, according to her. She belongs to no [illegible] organizations. Her husband is a member of "El Recreativo," in New Monterey. She is a Catholic. She observes all the feast days of the Church just exactly as she did in Spain. In the old country she helped her farmer parents in Spanish fashion. She has since worked in bean fields, sugar refineries, laundries, cigarette factories, and fish canneries. She looks very old for her age.

CASE 7: Francisco Ramasinto was born in Almaria, province of Andalusia, Spain, April 15, 1871. His family consisted of mother and father, three girls and two boys. His parents, three sisters and the brother, died in Spain, He married in Spain and had two boys by that marriage. His wife died in Spain.

Francisco came directly to California from Spain in 1907 and settled in Vacavulle, California., where he remained twelve years, working on ranches and in the fruit industry. His two boys came with him. At the end of twelve years the three came to Monterey, where Francisco has been ever since. One son

is working in San Francisco and the other is a worker on a ship. He belongs to a Spanish Club called "El Club Recreativo." Since he is illiterate, speaking no English nor reading or writing his native language, he must depend on his conrades for all the news or information desired from the outside world. He is a Catholic and observes all the feast days of his Church. He has worked in this country in the farming, fruit, fish and canning industries. Now, owing to his age, he is working at odd jobs. He is ~~sixty-five~~ 65 years old. He is not a citizen. As the requisite is a knowledge of the reading and writing of his own language, besides that of English, he thinks he would stand no chance. He is grateful for the privilege of living in this country. It has given him a chance to earn a living.

Case 8: Manuel Muniz.

Manuel Muniz was born in Barcelona, in the Province of Catalonia, February 14, 1875. He came from a family of four brothers and five sisters. Two of the sisters died in Spain. Two brothers are still living in the native country, one here.

Manuel lives at 201 Lane St., New Monterey, with his family. He left Spain when he was ~~twenty-one~~ 21, boarding a vessel as a sailor; it took him to New York. There he left the ship, remained in New York for a while, and then came on to San Francisco and fihally to Monterey.

He returned to Barcelona to marry and brought his wife back to Monterey. His wife bore him three boys and one girl. The wife died two years ago. Two of the boys are married and also the sister.

The single son remains at home with his father. One boy and one girls received a High School education, two boys went no further than the grades.

Manuel is self-educated. He learned to read and write Spanish and English; speaks Italian and Portuguese. He has lived in three different localities in the U.S., New York, San Francisco and Monterey. He has been in this country since the age of twenty-one; he is now 61 years of age. He belongs only to the social organization known as "El Club Recreativo." In addition to reading the American newspapers he reads "La Opinion" and "El Nacional." He and his family are Catholics and observe the feast days. Manuel's own feast day or observance day of his saint's day is the custom in the family.

He was a sailor in the old country and followed the sea from an early age. In this country he has earned his living in the following occupations: bricklaying, salting fish and exporting it to the old country; at present he is a fisherman.

In Barcelona, his father was a baker and his mother was a tailor.

He seems to have adapted himself to American ways and customs. He is not a citizen. His family appears very much Americanized, educated and seemingly well bred.

CASE 9: MANUEL LUGONE.

Manuel Lugone was born in the province of Salamanca, in Spain, December 28,1906. He was one of nine children. He left Spain in 1918 at the age of six, with his parents; the latter joined a colonization party to Hawaii, to work in the cane fields and sugar refineries. Manuel's parents remained in the islands for about five years, working in the cane fields, sugar refineries and pineapple industries. Then they moved to San Francisco where Manuel's father was employed. Manuel sold newspapers, studied music and worked in a sheet metal concern in San Francisco. His father worked in the ship yards in San Francisco.

In 1924, the family moved to Monterey, where Manuel worked in the canneries and in the forestry service. He also played in a dance hall orchestra. He received a seventh grade education; reads and writes Spanish and English and at present is a musician on the WPA Project of Dist.10. He is a Catholic and says that the only feast days observed by himself and his family are those of the Catholic Church. He reads only English newspapers; his interest does not include anything outside of this country. He left Spain at such an early age that he has few memories connected with it. He began studying music when little more than a baby, helped a bit in a relative's shoe-making shop. His father and mother

had a store and a cantina (saloon) in Spain.

CAS E 10; JOAQUIN SORO.

Joaquin Soro was born in the town of Las Matas, in the province of Teruel, Spain, May 22, 1882. He came from a family that comprised three brothers and two sisters. His parents are dead and his sisters and brothers are still living in Spain.

He left his native country in 1901 for Cuba. He remained in that island about ~~ten~~ 10 days, and then left for New York, and for a period of ~~eighteen~~ 18 years he travelled about the United States working at farming and in canneries. He then settled in Monterey, where he has been for about ~~eighteen~~ 18 years. He is not a citizen, nor has he his first papers. He speaks, reads and writes Spanish, but says he writes it rather poorly. He belongs to no native organization and expressed antagonism to such, claiming that he finds too much favoritism in the small Spanish club of New Monterey. He reads "La Prensa," a Spanish newspaper published in New York. He also reads Spanish books, understands the Spanish dictionary and also how to consult maps.

Joaquin followed agricultural pursuits in the province of Teruel. This province is one of the richest agricultural districts of Spain. In this country he has farmed, worked in factories and canneries. His parents were farmers. They were of the peasant class, had no time or opportunity for any education. Joaquin bettered himself by leaving Spain.

He is now working in the canneries and on fishing boats. He seems very content with his lot. He deplored the present upheaval in Spain and spoke very intelligently about it.

CASE 11: EMILIA ROSA.

Emilia Rosa who lives at 160 Irving Sy., New Monterey, was born in the province of Caceres, Spain, September 29, 1888. She came of a large family and married in Spain, where she had five boys and two girls. She left Spain in 1913 with her family and came to the Hawaiian Islands to work in the cane fields and sugar refineries. Then she came to California, establishing herself and family in Santa Clara where they worked in the fruit canneries. One child was born to her in the islands; one in Santa Clara. Three children died in Spain and two in the U.S. She is not a citizen, nor was her husband. She does not read or write her own language or English.

She and her eldest daughter belong to the "El Recreativo" Club. The family observes the feast days of the Catholic Church, to which they belong. Emilia was reluctant to say much about stories or folk tales. The eldest daughter, however, said that her family had many stories about the saints.

Since her arrival in the U.S., Emilia has followed agriculture, working in the cane fields and in the fruit and fish canning industries. In the old country she worked on the farm. Her parents were truck gardeners and ~~had~~ owned some stock.

CASE #12; ROSA LONGUEIRA.

Rosa Longueira was born in Lugo, Spain, May 30, 1894. He family, besides her father and mother, included three brothers and one sister. Her father died in Spain. Her mother, two brothers and a sister are still living there.

Rosa left Spain when she was ~~eighteen~~ 18 years old and came directly to San Francisco, where, at the age of ~~twenty-one~~ 21, she married a Spaniard. She lived there ~~fourteen~~ 14 years and then came to Monterey. She has four children, two boys and two girls.

She has been in the U.S. ~~twenty-four~~ 24 years. She reads and writes Spanish, but understands and speaks English with difficulty, and she neither reads it, or is able to write it. She states that owing to much work in Spain, she had very little time for any learning. She has learned her own language through contacts. She and her family are not members of any native organization. Nor do they read any native newspapers. By means of the education of her children, all news desired is communicated to the parents from American newspapers.

Rosa is a Catholic and observes the feast days. She and her family were farmers in Spain. She stressed the fact that the people of the province of Galicia were excellent farmers. The daughter also seemed proud of the province of Galicia. The Galicians speak a distinct dialect.

Rosa and her husband worked in a sack factory in San Francisco. In Monterey, the family works in the fish canneries.

CASE 13: MARIA GARCIA.

Maria Garcia was born in a small town in the province of Almeria on May 19, 1904. At the age of three she left Spain with her parents for the Hawaiian Islands. In Almeria, they were recruited as workers in a climate that nearly resembled their own.

Maria's parents remained in the islands a little over three years. Then they came to San Francisco, remaining a year. Afterwards, Rosa's life was that of an itinerant, going from Southern California to Vacaville, Suisun, and Santa Clara, finally settling in Monterey where the family worked and are still working in the fish industry as fishermen and as cannery workers. Maria has been in the U.S. since 1904; she married an Italian by the name of Mellerio in Monterey and has one child, a son. She belongs to the club "El Recreativo." She has had a fourth grade education; reads and writes her own language and English; reads Spanish newspapers occasionally and also American newspapers. She is a Catholic and observes the feast days.

Maria's parents are working in the fish canneries in and about Monterey. They are not able to read or write their own language and have no knowledge of English. They are not citizens, but feel grateful for the opportunity of living in the U.S. and their children have been educated in the American schools, up to the fourth grade. More was impossible because of the necessity for the children working at fruit picking in California.

CASE 14: MANUEL SERRANO.

Manuel Serrano, who lives at 1098 El Monte Avenue, Oak Grove, was born in Barcelona, province of Catalonia, Spain, April 2, 1884

Manuel left Barcelona on November 23, 1909 and came direct to New York, thence to Flagstaff, Arizona, where he remained seven years working in a lumber mill. Then he moved to Clarksdale, where he remained ~~nine~~ 9 years working as a farmer on his own ranch; there he specilized in the raising of hogs. From Clarksdale he went to San Diego, where he remained four years working on ranches, clearing the ground of oak trees and in the making of charcoal. From there he went to Redwood City, remaining about one year, working in the fruit industries. Then to Monterey, where he was about [illegible] years, working three years in the fish canneries, and later buying a truck for the hauling of fish. At present he is leader of the Orchestra Tipica (Spanish Orchestra) of the WPA Music Project of District 10. He belongs to "El Club Recreativo."

Being a Catalonian, Manuel believes in the independence of this province. He says he had in Barcelona the equivalent of a High School education in the U.S. He speaks, reads and writes not only his own language, which is distinct from Spanish, but English as well. He is a Catholic and celebrates the feast days of that church. He feels very much of an American.

His parents had a general store in Barcelona and also a "cantina."

Manuel returned to Oahu in 1916 and brought his family to this country. They resided in Del Monte. Manuel's wife was born in Santa Cruz, Cal., the couple have three boys and one girl. They are being educated in the Monterey District Schools.

CASE 15: CATALINA RIBA.

Catalina Riba was born in the town of Estepona in the province of Malaga, Spain, in the year 1891. She does not know the month of her birth. She speaks her language, but does not read or write it, and has no knowledge of English whatever. She left Spain at the age of ~~ten~~ 10 with her parents, brothers and sisters, in a group selected for colonization in Hawaii. She lived in Hawaii about two years, went to San Francisco for a few weeks, then to Santa Clara, where she and her family worked in the fruit industry about three years. They settled in Monterey, where they have since worked in the fish canneries and on fishing boats.

Since coming to Monterey, Catalina has had five boys and two girls, all at present employed in the fish canneries and on fishing boats. The belongs to "El Recreativo Club." She does not read or write her native language, has had no education outside of personal contacts, through which she has learned very little. She has worked hard all her life. In the old country she worked along with her parents on farms, and in the U.S. and Hawaii in the following industries: fruit industries, fish industries and in the cane fields.

CASE: 16: JOSE GONZALES.

Jose Gonzales, who lives at 828 Foam St., New Monterey, was born in Cordoba, Spain, January 16, 1883. He came from a large family devoted to farming.

His destination, on leaving Spain, was the Hawaiian Islands. He was then ~~thirty-one~~ 31. He had married at the age of 26 a girl of Cordoba. One boy was born in Spain, and five children first saw the light of day in Hawaii. Jose lived seven and a a half years in Hawaii, working in the cane fields and in the sugar industry.

He left the islands with his family, coming directly to Niles, California. where he resided for about ~~fifteen~~ 15 and a half years. He and his family worked on farms.

They left Niles last year for Mountain View, Calif., to work in the fruit canneries. He also worked in the orchards. He is buying a hpme there and intends making it his permanent residence. But for some months he and his family are taking advantage of the employment in the fish canneries here.

One of the boys is married and also one of the girls, both to consorts of Spanish race. The other children are with the parents, helping in the economic upkeep of the family.

Jose belongs to no native organization. He says that neither he nor his wife read or write their native language. He says that [illegible]ountain View, they associate with other Spanish families; the group arranges social parties, and thus a feeling of human

When R- father died he was only a child of three years & his brother was only ten so at that age they could not help their mother very much on the small farm she had in the South of Sinaloa so she had two of her brothers come from Mexico to help her manage the farm. After 5 yrs one of the brothers went to Mexico & took his nephew R- with him & stayed in a small hotel in Mazatlan, R- went to school in Mexico while he was there & after his uncle made $6000 he returned to Spain taking him with him where he completed his education. After leaving school he enlisted in the Army & was assigned to a military post in Morocco where he was stationed for three years going to the ends of conquest, from there he was transferred back to Spain where he fulfilled the rest of his enlistment period. After being discharged he received money from his uncle & came to Salt Lake City where he obtained employment in the mines for about 5 yrs off & on until finally he was laid off completely. He knew a man in Stockton who sent large flocks of sheep to an Island off the Mexican coast for grazing purposes so he was sent there to help herd the sheep staying there for six months, after returning he went down to Imperial Valley working in the cotton fields & from then until now has mainly restricted there working different seasonable work in the agricultural fields, peas, beets, apples, plums etc.

Sept 11, 1934.

Biography of a Spaniard who came to this Country in 1850.
Told in first person.

America is my country in every sense that the word implies though times when I sit dreaming or perhaps dozing in the home I have made for myself here I seem to be back in my boyhood home in Spain, the land of my birth.

I lived in Cadiz about an hours ride by carriage from the business section. Our residence stood on a gentle slope and was surrounded various kinds. There were many acres of grapevines, olive trees and other fruit trees.

We were such a happy family with everything to make us comfortable that it seems I should have been content to remain right where my parents as they wished me to do. But I had the itching foot, was not content unless wandering about so decided, to the great sorrow of my parents, to go to America.

my own age and with whom I formed a friendship which has endured with ever increasing warmth thru all our years together. He had the strangest of stopping in New Orleans for some time and I agreed that that was a splendid idea as we thot our time in America was short he intended to return to our native Countries in about two years time so decided to see as much as we could in that short time.

At the time of our arrival in New Orleans there was an epidemic of cholera raging and we were drafted to help care for the sick. We were in N.O. longer than we expected to be, I would too followed the Chief and we both got it after each. cholera. I hid delayed so many days. But parents. Now, I can understand the anxiety we caused them.

At last we were able to travel and set out for the Isthmus of Panama.

After crossing the Isthmus by railroad my friend and I were again called to act as nurses this time caring for yellow fever sufferers. We neither of us contracted the fever perhaps being immune from having had typhoid fever. I had the relief of the doctors.

After about three months we were allowed to go and thankfully left that fever ridden coast to try our

They had endeavored to have me become engaged to the daughter of a family with whom my parents had been close friends for years. But I must at last become a man such as my father was. I intended to return home after a little fling. But who can say what lies ahead.

I embarked on an American vessel bound for Boston. That was the day of days. Every thing I had ever heard or read of travel and adventure seemed to be confined to this venture into an unknown country - the land of promise.

The trip was monotonous, tiresome. Each day was like the preceding one. I found myself wishing for something to happen finally, to break, anything to relieve the dreariness of one day following another.

But nothing happened as we anchored in Boston harbor. On the way over I had neglected my English and felt delighted I could converse easily.

In my excursions about the city I met a young Scotchman about

Spanish Age 30
Single
Occupation Laborer
Lives East Oakland

This man is of Spanish descendency, born in Oakland, has two brothers, all laborers.

As a result of lack of education & hard times this man has to follow arduous work as a laborer when something can be found.

There is nothing much to say, has no special features on which to base a worthwhile biography; is handsome & his prospects are not as bright as one would like to see. Just meanders hither & yon & does the best he can.

Both parents were Spanish, bearing no consequential points of interest, having descended from mediocre ancestors.

Spanish Age 33
Married One minor
Occupation Clerical
Lives Oakland
Schooling Local

Is a direct descendant of real old early Spanish settlers, settling on a Spanish grant in the original & historical Moraga Valley. Grandfather had control of many hundreds of acres in olden days. Father was a rancher, foreman, breeder & cattle raiser & died in Oakland, where in later years he was employed in street dept. Thru litigation, rules & laws, their vast holdings dwindled to low proportions.

Father once owned livery stable & stage line, was considered an expert in horse flesh, but died in poor circumstances, leaving wife - a white woman - three daughters & son. One daughter is now married to an oil field engineer, one deceased & one for many years connected with telephone company. The entire family is musically inclined, very apt on string instruments & in their youth played & sang collectively, led by the mother.

The family attended public schools, but that is the limit of their education. For many years lived on the old Fish ranch, later moving to Oakland when this property was absorbed by the water company. The children were thrifty, all worked & the son - the subject of this report - now holds a minor county position not of much consequence.

T. Halstead

201

Spanish Age 36
Single
Occupation Factory Executive
Lives San Leandro
Schooling Local

Is a descendant of old Spanish folk. Was raised on a small ranch & educated in local schools. Father died several years ago, since which time he has been support of widowed mother, living in their own home & owning car.

Secured employment in parts department of manufacturing firm. Was promoted to assistant, later being appointed as Branch Parts & Service Mgr. Salary ranged from $4.00 a day to start to $300.00 per month.

Depression resulted in reduction of executive position & was reduced to minor work account business conditions.

He has been able to take advantage of opportunities afforded him & has been a conscientious subject of progressive development.

Has also done some sales work, systematizing & parts control & represented main office in the field.

Herbie in Spain 60 years ago. He had
two years training. He then returned to
England. He came to New Orleans. He has
worked on a sugar farm practically all his
life. His father was a farmer. Herbie
became a carpenter's apprentice
& later became and is interested in
military tactics.

He came to America for an opportunity
to improve himself.

He has had considerable property
but because of carelessness is not possessed
of much now.

Pattern

classified

[illegible] was [illegible] from in
the [illegible] which had built for the Bull-
[illegible] and many yrs in Barcelona where he
lived with his father & being ambitious to [illegible]
become a bullfighter, he spent many visits to
this farm where he had lots of fun
[illegible] the bulls which were good
training for him. Joe was raised with a gang
of wayward boys - some fine youths in Tarrasa
& many the scrape they got into & they
also took particular interest in teasing

and playing jokes on each other. Joe
finally got his chance at the Bull-fight
in Barcelona & he vividly shows the
crowd a bull-fight with his flashing eyes
& [illegible] sword. It seems that the 2
[illegible] there took great on at the
fame Joe won a trophy for showing
[illegible] & [illegible] to the mare
[illegible] all white with a statue
of a bullfighter in white mounted on it.

There is a replica of them made & placed in the arena, with the following result The bull rushes in looks at the crowd starts pawing snorting & looking very surprised, his eyes light on the banderilla this is a home take runs the Kill to he goes towards it & takes a drink turning around out of the corner of his eye he notices something wrong with his tormentor, the statue moves & jumps off the stand its a toreador dressed in

classified

white & then is when the fun starts. This is the usual procedure at a bull fight but after that anything is liable to happen & they had to give his nats started giving him the 'Bronx' He knew with the result he got excited with it was the bull & worse why in Hospital. Are still obtainable he would have been alright if they had not put him in his first Bull fight in

his home town. So back he went to the farm for more training but got his enlisted & joined the Spanish Legion & it's Africa for 3 yrs where he says he spent an unmentionable 3 yrs. He got work on a ship from Spain to N.Y. finally & then got a job as waiter on a ship between N.Y. & Cuba making trips there for nearly 2 yrs he visited to a man between N.Y. & San Francisco & after a year of this settled in S.F.

5

He was working in clubs & restaurants for abt last 3 yrs & is at present unemployed — a down town cafe in Oakland

E

Philippine Originals

classified

1 "

November 1,1934

Interview by David D.Craig

Spanaird thirty two years old. Native of Catilonia. When ten years old he went to work in brick kiln yard. Worked twelve hours a day for thirty cents a day. Joined Anarchistic Society at the age of thirteen. Was in on killing of the resident governor when fifteen. The Scoiety ordered him as one of the assasians. He fled to Italy then to France. Here he had an uncle for whom he worked. His job was packing pickles and preparing them for shipment to foreign countries. At the age of eighteen he had had no schooling,no pleasures except the usual house of prostitution always quartered near factories and places where workers worked.
At twenty he made application for American entry. In the meantime he severed connections with all secret socities. He studied English with the aid of a fellow worker. He had now no time for any relaxation or recreation as he worked with his uncle as many as sixteen hours a day. He says he became silent and remorseful at the years lost in long hours of work for which he recieved barely enough on which to live.
In 1924 he came to America. Took out his citizenship papers and attended night school regularily in New York. He got a job as janitor in an apartment house and worked at it for two years. Then he came out to San Francisco and got work in the fruit and vegetable seasons. He finally landed a job with the Consulate of Cuba: a minor job but one in which he had pleanty of time to attend school.
Subject says that he played no games when younger. He told of the time when he attended a Bull Fight and went to sleep. He says that only the sons of wealthy Spanairds play the guitar and other musical instruments in courtship. And that was so many years ago that it is now a legend instead of a tradition. He says that he sang when he was a member of the Church and he had a good voice. But he worked so hard during the week that he was usually to tired to go to Church much.

A.C. was born in Asturias, Spain in 1878, the son of a miner. He had two sisters both of whom are in Spain. He worked for about a year in the mines before he xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxwent to Cuba. In Cuba he went to work in a railroad shop where he worked for eight years. Here he met and married a Spanish girl. They had three children, two girls and one boy. He 1910 he went to Hustes, Texas and there worked in the railroad shops. In 1921 he came to Hayward and bought a small chicken ranch. His children are all grown. One daughter is in Cuba and the otherd live in Los Angeles. A.C. and his wife live alone on their small ranch and make a bare living. He has his home paid for so with the little income they are able to get by. He is not radical but is much interested in the situati n in Spain. He has two cousins who are active syndicalists. He is much concerned whether they were killed or imprisoned by the foreign legion that crushed the recent rebellion in Spain. He has not heard from them since the uprising.

E.G. was born in Spain in 1897 and came to America with his parents in 1909. His father spoke little English and it was very hard for him to get work. He finally went to work on a section gang on the Santa Fe railroad in Bakersfield. He worked there for six years when he quit and worked around the oilfields as a laborers E.G. also went to work in the oilfields. He joined the army in 1917 and went to France.

After the war he came to Hayward , where he had a sister. He has worked on the farms around Haywards ever since. A year ago he was a foreman on one of the large ranches but due to his sympathy with the workers he lost his job. He has since been active in the radical movement. His wife was born and reared in Salinas and they have five children.

I come from the city of Barcelona, a seaport of Spain on the Atlantic side. My father worked on the waterfront which is the largest industry although wages & the standard of living of this city are higher than elsewhere in Spain conditions are nevertheless bad. Strikes are frequent, and the revolutionary trade Unions are very strong as in most agricultural & undeveloped countries the syndicalists & anarchists predominate. Barcelona is much further advanced than the rest of Spain, a country which is probably the most backward in Europe. Until recently all education was in the hands of the Church, and in fact this organisation ruled the whole country and bitterly opposed any

attempt at progress.

We lived in a fairly large old house near the waterfront which contained no conveniences whatsoever my mother and sisters stayed at home most of the time as it is considered very daring for women to go out alone. It was always necessary to be accompanied by someone, even a child.

The interior of Spain is still feudal. The land being owned by an overlord or Grandee, who extracts taxes from the peasants. The church also forces the peasants to pay taxes. By the time the lord and the priest get their money, or share of the produce which the peasants produce, very little else is left.

(Angeles)

1360

11

B. M. was born in Cedar Springs in the year 1870 he had two brothers and three sisters his father was a longshoreman in the Lady wharfs. His father spent most of his time in Saloons. For that reason B. had to go to work when he was fourteen years of age. His first job was as a water boy for the longshoremen of the docks. While working at this job he and some of the workers organized which he later joined with the object in view of bettering his working condition and increase his pay. Two years later B. was made secretary of the organization, being a longshoreman at the time. He held the secretaryship of the organization until 1910 when a strike took place at the waterfront where demands for increase in wages were made.

Burt B. as Secretary of the organization found himself persecuted by the police. For these reasons he was intimidated and left Spain and went to Marseilles France where he went to work again as longshoreman at Marseilles where he earned sufficient money to come to San Francisco Calif. where he obtained work as longshoreman in San Francisco. In San Francisco he remained until 1934 he afterwards came to Oakland where he was married. He secured his work as longshoreman on the Oakland waterfront where he is working until this day. He belongs to the longshoremens union and when the longshoremens general strike took place he was one of the most active members on the picket line. He does not believe in political action but does believe in organization action.

1365

Born in Spain 63 years ago.
He attended school for 5 years
Then worked on a farm. He came
to America, when he was 21. Since
coming here, he has worked mostly
at laboring. At present he is a
laborer for the P.G.E. Co. Oakland
He is married and has four
children. He has no property
ability. As he has worked steadily
since 1924, he has managed to save
a little money.
His father owned a small farm
in the South of Spain.

1359

(1)

Dr. was born in Manresa, Spain. He descended from a peasant family. He had an uncle that was a priest. He was reared by his uncle and adopted religion when helped in the religious services. He lived with his uncle until he was 15 years of age. After leaving his uncle all this time he migrated to San Jose Costa Rica with the uncle that he lived there. He with was Textile manufacturer. Here he had the opportunity of becoming wealthy, but he did not like the country. His uncle in San Jose offered to send him to study English at Stanford University. But to spend the money on pastimes and other ways and did not study. He after realizing the failure he had made in not studying and making something of himself he came back to the

himself and decided to stay in the United States and not return to his country. In the year 1914 he found himself alone and sick — that the dreams of Love Liberty. In 1914 he came to Portland where he failed to look for work. He obtained work with the P. L. & E. Company where he is now working. He has been married for several years he has five sons and one daughter. He still has the religious faith and he expects to keep his family in the same religious faith by sending them to a Catholic school. He does not believe in any political party he has enemy for the church here and in Spain. He says he will love the country he was in Spain on account of the association there.

Spanish Age 40
Single
Occupation Clerical
Lives East Oakland

This man is of a family of early farm settlers, both sides of family being of Spanish ancestry but not of the gentry.

Was born in Oakland & attended local grammar & high schools but was unable to complete a higher education account family responsibilities.

Worked as a clerk for many years & later held a stock ledger for manufacturing company. Such invention was to study for the Piesthood, but brought that idea & went into commercial lines.

Is a very impressive talker, affable & has ambitions for higher things, but thru economic depression lost position & is now working as private bill collector on straight commissions & is able to get along.

Since the time of his father's death, has been sole support of widowed mother.

In lieu of steady employment his present system is to solicit outstanding bills & endeavor to make collections on commission

464

475

Spanish
Age 35
Married No children
Occupation Mechanic

Born in Canada coming from a Spanish-Canadian family, father being Castillian & mother French Canadian. Schooling limited, but speaks both Spanish & Portuguese very fluently.

Worked in Father's shop & is very talented in higher mechanics. Is a thorough automobile man, Father's mainstay & for a long time had charge of body work & painting in a Ford plant.

Has studied aviation & is a home-study student, gaining higher knowledge thru engineering books & data. Is a gifted mechanic & is now an active partner with brother operating a modern machine shop & doing a paying business in fitting rings.

Is somewhat of an amateur musician on string instruments.

Married an American girl, but has no family.

Ward Lasky was born
on the Hawaiian Islands
36 years ago. At the
age of 9 he came to California
and settled on Hayward
where he went to school
until 16 years of age
Then he started to work
in a mine factory in
Pittsburg California working
there until the factory closed
The last two years he
been working at his
At the present time he
working for the S.P.R.R. as Agt
at Smith.
Also a wife and 3 small
children — , Box — at 2215
Western Ave Oakland

Mrs. M. Avila

24 A.D. Valencia St.

Native of Madrid, Spain.

Came to San Francisco at

the age of 19 years age.

My father was a cabinet

maker by trade. My

mother and I were left

behind while my father

came to California

to save the way for us to

follow him later. He was

gone some two years

when we left to join him

in San Francisco. We

found him already established

in his little business

and my mother was
overjoyed that he was
doing so well. I was sent
to school shortly after my
arrival. My mother remained
pleased with my monthly
school reports, however, I
would much of a rebel
as when I finished my
Grammar school I went
to work as errand boy.
I was on the verge of it then,
and found it necessary
to go to work to help meet
the household expenses.
My father was failing in

health gradually and part
of the time confined to his
room, consequently, he could
not attend to his business
profitably. He contracted a
strange malady and at the
time of his death, several
years ago, our doctors seemed
able to diagnose his case.
There was official trace of
any kind, however, of any
relatives and of worth to
manage my father's business
affairs, and I only able to
provide for my family. I
married and have three
daughters. My wife is

Mexicans and has ceased
to living with us.
My recollection of Medford
as rather vague however,
my mother kept me
most well informed and
she was most kind of
telling of the beautiful and
wonderful things about
the whole life
~~Centered~~ there and I daresay
her mostly favorite prayer
is that she shall live to see
the day that she will once
again put foot on her
beloved native soil
and breathe once more

as of yore, the balcony and
of enchanted Verdant and
dawn, the land of fairhood
dreams where so many
lofty, poignant memories
are cloistered there.

Verdant is affectionately in
the center of Lyonesse. Verdant
was wrested from the Wendon
invaders. Where Verdant
now stands stood the Wendon
fort built to defend its mouth,
city known as Toledo. Lyonesse's
Capital is built on a coral loaf
by grande. The historic portion of the
city with its narrow streets

old fashioned dwellings and
plagues left to remind us that
this magnificent capital of
tree-lined boulevards, palatial
buildings and wide-spread parks
has developed from a wattle-and-
daub town. In summer, the
fashionables, like migrating birds,
fly north to the delightful Basque
coast and the rugged mountains
of Asturias, north-west of Spain
Galicia. The mass of the city,
nearly a million of them, are
at home, living, for 18 hours
out of the 24 hopefully, noisily,
and top-down. In the hot glare
of parks and streets an awkward
calèsa, they lounge, chat, eat

dress and sun shade.
Those who still cling to the
older ideal Spain as a con-
servative land of barred
windows and stony hearted
Señoritas should see the lofty
Cannon boulevard shading through
the fragrant gardens of El
Retiro, and a chaperon in sight.
Next to Unter den Linden
in the great avenue from
Avenida de la Libertad, one
of the finest boulevards in all
Europe, better known by its
three divisions - Paseo del
Prado, Paseo de Recoletos, and
Paseo de la Castellana —

replaced only by plazas
adorned with fountains and
statues. The most imposing
of the Governmental palaces,
museums, and hotels face
this noble boulevard, which
runs north & south along the
eastern edge of the city. On
its fringe lies an extensive
residential section and the
large park known in the old
days as Buen Retiro. Once
the favorite resort of fingers
in the capital for 2 d time,
he owed what was much
of its throbbing life to the
great avenue.

The Riviera's wide tree-lined
walks for pedestrians lying
between the inner carriage
highway and the outer traffic
roads are alive by day
and thronged by early evening.
Renowned as Nice is as a
delightful & comfortable
place along the walks are re-
freshment booths. Beer is popular
but has not replaced the
many typical soft drinks, un-
known for centuries. To attract
the waiter's attention, you clap your
hands. The orange you order a
glass of Limonade, a cold
creamy almond flavored drink.
Also a side dish, a plate of

folk's chips or a plate of boiled shrimps, very popular even on the Rotten Row. Army officers in brilliant uniforms, men dressed in black even in mid-summer, pretty, graceful dark-haired women, ~~[illegible]~~ barelegged children — these and countless other types fascinate. Lottery sellers, peanut venders, fluttering flowersellers cry their wares. "All the world" as the Spaniards express it, is out-of-doors. The men are clean shaven in general and smoke cigarettes. Cigars are only for the well to do,

and fifty are soldiers and
the women outnumber the
men. The majority of those
who crowd the promenades
are modishly dressed. ~~The~~
Upper and middle class
women wear hats. Jews,
Mohammedans, are the rogue.
The Capital's summer temperature
is high, but it is a dry heat
not moist and sticky. You
boil in the sun, but turn to the
corner, to the shady side of the
street, and there is a breath
of cool air from the
mountains

Headwood is elevated more than 2000 feet above sea level. There is an abundant water supply from the [redacted] mountains and in summer the streets are flooded [illegible] from 4 to 6 times a day. Systematic tree-planting and park development have made a refreshing city on the midst of a scorched plain long ago stripped of its trees. Shops close every afternoon from 1 or 2 o'clock until 4 or 5.

The dinner hour is

late from our stand point,
from 8.30 to 10.30.
Madrileños know how to
enjoy the magic hours
of early evening. Open-
air band concerts continue
until 2 o'clock in the
morning. If you stay up to
join Madrid to bed, you will
meet the large, creaking two-
wheeled, hooded carts lumbering
into town with country produce
on board, straw-covered baskets
bound for the central market.
On the surface, Madrid is
modern, as beautiful in spots
as Paris, but there are

steel and Sudden corners
delightfully medieval. In
this lies the great city to
date. Youngest yet
mightiest of Iberian cities,
the Spanish capital reminds
one more of Buenos Aires
than of any of its Latin sisters.
Facing Mendez is Gran
Avenida is the gigantic
building known as the
Palace of Communications
which houses the postal and
telegraph offices. Here is one
of the finest public buildings
in the world. Outside the
main post office, Alcalá

are on sale at tobacco shops in all parts of the city. At each of these shops is a letterbox. Near the Post Office are the National Library, the Archeological Museum, and the Museum of Modern Painting - all three of great interest to the student and art lover. Even more famous is the National Museum of Painting & Sculpture better known as the Prado Museum where are hung those glorious 16th, 17th, and 18th century masterpieces collected by the art-loving Spanish Kings. In the opinion of many this is the

friend and gallery in existence.
Next door the Botanical
Garden provides a teaching
place for the grown classes
a playground for children.
There are also railroad stations
for northern Spain and France
and for southern Spain and
Portugal. Madrid's Eastern Park
(El Retiro) has magnificent
trees and lakes and the famous
"Rosaleda" or rose garden,
with its three thousand and
more varieties. If you keep
to the driveways you will see
in the late afternoon many

manners of vehicles, from a
Grand Limousine to a provincial
made-drawn carriage. In
some one of the way-stops, made
for rest and refreshment, lined
with books, sheltered from rain
and sun, books look open and
conquered. It is the "Library of
the Open Air." Spain is a
country where the wishes of others
are respected, the land of
personal liberty, of a democracy
which is practical. To the
foreigner it is a revelation to see
a nobleman chatting in friendly
[redacted] with his servants.
Each class respects the others.

Along the walls bordering the Retiro Park is a long line of booths of second hand booksellers. A short walk across the Avenida you will find the adjoining antique shops. From its site, in the days of old walled Madrid, a straight white highway leading to the village of Alcalá, where the immortal Cervantes was born. In Spain, 2 o'clock in the morning is what we supposed it to be, but 2 in the afternoon is 14 o'clock. Children stay up late on account might

It is such an amusement at midnight
during to see small boys
playing "Horse" with horns tied
to their heads and wooden
blades for swords and little
girls rolling hoops and
skipping ropes. If you in
the XIX century think the
Egyptian fairs afforded us Shows
Coming in from France.
French Fairs are much
handsomer than their fellows
in other lands, with their
foreign songs and dances
much more alluring.

W49 H. Goldman

Subject - Spanish

This man was born in Spain near Barcelona in 1892. His father was a fisherman of poor circumstances & at an early age he had to help his father. He had very little schooling & that which he did have was mainly religious. At 16 he was engaged on a merchant ship & from then on was engaged in the merchant marine trade as a sailor & later as second mate.

About 1916 he came to New York in search of economic advantages & adventure & was engaged at various times in the fishing trade & general marine work on the Atlantic coast. At no time was he in great want, nor in much wealth, but he always managed to get along.

During the war he enlisted in the United States Navy & was stationed on a transport ship. He wasn't wounded or in any other way hurt.

After the war he got a job in the Panama merchant marine trade, going from New York through the Panama Canal to the west coast. He remained at this but a short time, having the opportunity to settle down on the west coast at a comfortable job in connection with one of the coastal steamship lines, of which he took advantage & at which he is now employed.

About 1930 his company suffered a number of losses & trade fell off, resulting in wage cuts & layoffs for some of the men. He was fortunate enough to remain employed throughout this period, with the exception of one period of two months during a change in the personnel of the ... wrong, a good salary, but

management, but when he did return it was under less favorable conditions of work + pay than before. However, he wasn't married + his only relative was a younger sister who was self-supporting, so the reduction in salary wasn't of serious consequences, altho it did inconvenience him because of certain obligations he had undergone.

He is much attached to the west coast + having traveled a great deal, seems to have been untouched by any prejudices towards foreigners.

H. Goldman
1948

Subject - Spanish

This woman was born near Barcelona in Spain. Her father was a fisherman & of poor means & because of that, her education was very limited, to about the equivalent of an elementary school education. She made herself generally useful about the house & in her spare time tried to gain some knowledge of the basic subjects.

In 1916 her brother sent for her to come to New York, as her parents had both died previously. In New York she attended school for over four years, taking up bookeeping, shorthand, & typing, besides the other necessary preliminary courses, such as English, History, etc. During this time she was being supported by her brother.

After this bit of education she obtained a job at one of the neighborhood stores taking care of the books & doing the office work & later obtained a full time job in one of the offices in the business section of town. This she kept for a few years until she moved to the west coast with her brother, who had obtained a better job there.

At first she had great difficulty in obtaining work of any sort that she would be interested in, since her brother was able to support her & she was looking for something permanent. However, after about 4 months her brother got her a job at the Steamship company's office, where he worked, as a stenographer. This she held onto for about ~~2~~ 1½ yrs. after which time she married. This was in 1928.

Her husband was an employee of the company for

in 1930 the company had a reorganization which called for a drastic change in the personnel of the management and this resulted in his losing his job. He remained out of work for eight months, being unable to find something suitable, & meanwhile, his funds were exhausted. After this period he was able to be reinstated due to the influence of his brother-in-law, although the reinstatement was to a job of much less importance.

Thus the depression affected her to a great extent, reducing her standard of living & depriving her of the slender savings of the past years.

Spanish 1147

(1)

St John was was born in 1898 in Leon, Spain. His parents had a merchandise store, he had one brother & a sister. His mother was religious and his father's ideas were social. John went to high school and two years in college, in 1922 he finished college, his father decided to send him to Cuba with his uncle, his uncle had a merchandise store in Cuba & put John to work as a clerk, his uncle didn't pay him much & was making him work sixteen hours a day.

His idias were socialist because he learned them from his father, also in college.

He left his uncle because he didn't pay him enough.

He later found work in cuba in a textille, there he was making more money & working less hours. There he got among some men that invited him to a meeting. In that speech he heard Julio Malla, he was the leader of the labors, the mind than decided to join the union.

In 1775 he became a secretary of the textille Union which he belongs

At that time the textiles were on strike, John was very militant in leading the strike. The strike lasted one month, & the workers lost out. So John, with other workers had to leave Cuba for danger of his live.

John decided hid come to Mexico, he worked in Tampico until 1927, then he came to California, there John started working in the agriculture field.

John spent his time organization Spanish Speaking workers.

He participated in many struggles & strikes in the Pacific Coast. John is a Union man & don't denie it & he will continue organization workers for better conditions, he doesn't want to say which political party he belongs, but he is in favor of radicals

A.A.Andersen,
698 Bush Street
San Francisco

Subject--Spanish.
California--1859 to date

Did you ever see a dream walking ?

Well I did . It was a little old lady. It was today and it was not I who was dreaming . There she was-- a sprightly,doll-like, cameo-faced,diminutive gentlewoman from a past generation. Andof all things-- she was out collecting rents!

What was this? Gentility gone into trade? Impoverished nobility driven to direct action? Not a whit of it. But let me tell you the story as it was related to me by this interesting little person and some of her clients .

In the year 1846 or thereabouts, there came to California with General Fremont, a young medico. Tall,handsome,darkskinned,magnificent, a dapper man with a twinkle in his eye and kindly manner.Equipped withlancet, a sheepskin and such knowlege as his assiduous study had permitted him to acquire in the schools of Boston and old Madrid, he had heeded the alluring call of the West, abetted by the urgings of those hardy adventurers who were glad to avail themselves in time of need,of pills , palliatives and whatever else his skill could offer them.

Dr. Estoban Garcia was no mere sawbones. His homeopathic instinct was hereditary,in so far as his father before him had practiced the medicinal arts in Spain. From early boyhood it had been impressed upon him that he was to carry on in his father's profession.Every advantage had been given him, and when his mother died,his grieving father carried out his most important operation. He cut himself loose from family, friends and all that was so dear to him in old Madrid and took his boy to the new world where the elder man might forget his grief and offer his son medical tutelage under the rapidly advancing doctors of America. He had heard of and was impressed by the new departures in pharmacology and had begun to respect therapeutics as superior to theo-

retic blood-letting. So after a sufficient interval, Estoban, for his time, became a well equipped doctor. He was an avid student and tireless worker .

California had need of such as he. At that time the West was in its infancy and hardy adventures often took toll of life and limb, while fevers and other ailments were not infrequent. Not only was Dr. Estoban skilled in his profession, but also, somewhat unusual for one of his profession, he was a Godly and pious man. He had been well raised in the religion of his mother, in strict accordance with the teachings of the church.

For the next thirty years, Dr. Estoban and his saddlebags covered most of Northern California. And as his fame grew , so did fortune smile upon him. He was a shrewd investor and when he finally located in San Francisco in the 70's, saddlesore and weary with the sight of suffering, he retired from practice and devoted himself to investment.

He associated himself with his two grown sons, and to bring out his daughter successfully, he established his family in one of the grand old residences characteristic of the great families of those days . It was built to his needs in one of the then fashionable suburbs.

Estoban bought real estate and speculated in ventures more remote. Meanwhile, both church and school fared well by his prosperity. His checkbook was always ready and Madame Garcia and her daughter were leaders in the charitable activities of the time. There also was considerable moral crusading, which had diligent investigators willed, could have been traced back to the worthy doctor's checks. For in those days San Francisco was neither Simon pure nor bothered with a civic conscience.

Isabela, beautiful, gracious and accomplished, was one of the popular belles of the city. She was much sought and loved and in time was wedded to a promising young banker . Her brothers Juan and Manuel also left the home fireside to establish themselves in homes of their

own making.

Then came tragedy. Madame Garcia was taken ill and was followed in death a month later by Dr. Estoban, who aged and rendered infirm by his new life of unaccustomed ease, was unable to withstand the shock of his wife's death.

Crash followed tragedy. With examinations of the late doctor's affairs a million and a half dollars in cash could not be accounted for. The wealth was somewhere, but where? Members of the family recalled that the father had sought to tell them something before he died. But he had not succeeded.

Perhaps, concealed in some long forgotten San Francisco safety deposit box, that money still lies awaiting its claimant. Or possibly the money was shipped to some foreign country by the old doctor, for he had extensive investments in South America. At any rate, although lawyers and detectives made diligent search, the money was never found.

Both of Dr. Estoban's sons had been provided for. Both are today successful bankers, one in San Francisco and the other in the Southern part of the state. And both have now sons and daughters of their own, who are today being equipped for life in a great institution of learning which their grandfather helped to found.

But back to the little old lady who opens this story. She, you have no doubt guessed by this time, is Isabela Garcia. Alone in the world, for her husband passed on early in life; childless, yet happy, sprightly and carefree, she drops in on her tenants once a month in the San Francisco office building erected in the 70's by Dr. Estoban Garcia. The edifice is old and outmoded-- but so is the little old lady. And so far she has gotten along nicely, thank you, without that million and a half dollars. She further declares she wouldn't know what to do with it now if she found it.

If this story pleases you,you may go and look for that million and a half dollars,but remember that the names in this story are fictitious. But not so the little old lady. If you are alert-- some sunny afternoon in Market street you will see Mme.Isabela Garcia just as I have described her to you-- and she will smile at you,cheerily. You will forget the depression.

--Cccccccc---

Kapsar Spanish 1915

I was born in Orieto, Spain, country of the old art. My father had a cubist and often I remember I had to keep. Then I had a few minutes to myself I started making all sorts of figures with the dough that I got from the bakery for making rolls pieces of forms naked I need not say, but I liked especially the forms of a bull and a Matador. How me was there all on those forms was because the Matador passed our bakery every time when he went to the arena. I went to the convent school and soon started to model out of clay. In designing I went in for all the antique pillars and all sorts of architecture. I sketched most the every public building in town and by reaching 14 years I went to a boarding the apprentice-ship was 4 years and believe me not as rosy as one might think.

I had a few arguments towards the end of my apprentice-ship, and once nearly a riot more to go it was so hot that I left the town, and went to my uncle to borrow money so the sentences for rolls, and then I got 250 pesetas I went to the promising world and landed in New York where soon found work on the East side as wood carver finishing chair rungs and new furnishing in Viano.

I did work in many places in New York and saved a lot of money. I was called as my father was in poor health so I decided on a trip back and could so arrange many a things I could not have done in writing.

over

I stay[ed] 4 months and as I had no return ticket I had to buy two tickets and I went back to New York after a very pleasant stay home.

For one reason or another I left New York for California a year later, and arrived in San Francisco. I had been working here and as a member of the union I got more wages here than in New York. I have been 3 steps employed for the last 10 years and now I say if 10 steps were here I would make no money in it. of them one more I made in one. For many years I have wished to go back but conditions financially do not permit it.

I am 56 a month and more passes, and each year a day or half a day I get so all my life is mine but things are not as they were with me since that for the last 3 years and more. I don't think it will be. Yes I had first my salary reduced, and then one day off, and then 2 days and so on and more off ever since. But to say that everything is down and out does not mean that if work is here the wages shall be insufficient. I am not in Los Angeles, in Stockton and everywhere and business is nowhere. If it opens up with a boom, money is the regulation of comfort. I wait to it that will bring more gold to the surface for it and that I am in.

L275

Theodore ~~Day~~

Report. Spanish

I was born in the city of Cuba and as we were on the poor side I remember we worked in many jobs to help them. For many years I did not go to school. When one day my uncle in America wrote to come & live I remember we had a fine time and ~~we had~~ packed up in no time. The trip was uneventful and by arriving in New York we had to stay at Ellis Island as my uncle forgot many formalities. Well in the end we had free passage and as none of us could speak English we had a very tiresome train ride to San Francisco. where our uncle was awaiting us. I went to school after a while I was in my sister, and it was funny to listen to all the ~~children~~ children so many Spanish children were in school that did not speak Spanish with us.

I did have our hands with the uncle and as it was not far from a big town I was already married three before I was 18 after I left school I worked five in the evening and ~~one~~ one day a week.

I am working off and on in my place, and I find it just as hard work since as ever. My friends are old and ~~was long ago~~ we must visit to ~~visit~~ visit much. I am an old and we

3 days work when you are ask to buy almost anything. When times are better I have to make up for my own and I wish it would soon ~~be here~~ come.

The way things are now I think the Governor has a big program to let more work out and pay more to the fellows on relief about the different projects. I talked on the mission ground on Merced Lake, up the forest and now down here and see many jumps a that never know ~~something~~ what that means. Perhaps if I had the pull they have I'd be one myself. I do not mind how it is so bad here perhaps because great enterprises are taken from the state because of long handling. I find I had to point out to as many things here we done. years and yet you don't see progress ~~it seems me think~~ why I'd in my wanderings and not a law for massif stone buildings that are city like and garage work only for night service not during the day in a city like San Francisco.

2411

[illegible] Francisco
[illegible] Market St.

[illegible] was born and raised in Cattaraugus Co. when I was big enough to handle tools I was put to [illegible] hammer and nail sometime in [illegible] was worth on [illegible] big hammers. Many of them were carpenters and we had to handle them more carefully. Carpenters was hard work in my days. I remember I was told many times to hammer more carefully. Well, I did in those days. I did not know better. For more we came to coal chutes. All you had to think it was to keep swinging and not let the end of my [illegible] 2 dozen hammers, everyone a special head and shape. At any rate I was earning quite a good amount and business was booming as we made a lot of things. Yes, that is about the only place where the rails are made in coal [illegible] things went well for all of a sudden one day, [illegible] during the night, a big explosion shattered the whole works and a fire. At that time all were out of work for a long [illegible] time. I looked my outfit and left next to land a steamer in San Francisco. I never forget the nice day when Miss Maria waved at the nice piers and the big city spread out [illegible] of me. Many things have happened [illegible] I stopped in [illegible] I left my [illegible]

2

I was radiant that I was free and for a while I was leisurely attending the lectures, reading and [illegible] English but that was not [illegible] Well so far so good I had met with a young man and I prepared to go to the dance. When Mark he went there and my first job I was put on was meeting and so I was not only bluffed but later regretted the acquaintance with the fellow. Luckily or not I began to understand and I also managed to find a good place over in Alameda and in fact for years I was over in Alameda and in fact I married over there. The I was just beginning to feel at home in the big shops and I was given notice to lay off and so I came back to San where I found a job in one of the paper shops. The only thing I was not keen enough in it and so I left an automatic place and made out better. I managed to save some money to do but lately things were more precarious and I was on relief like many others when all the misery and work was gone. For me, I think the machines made a lot but without machines I would not be able to do lots things we get much help when we do not [illegible] for and so till later

Jaffore Raj

Report: Spanish

1934

I was born in Valladolid, one of the University cities of old Spain in Europe. I never attended the University there but I had a commercial training. Before coming to United States I was Accountant in a big firm in Barcelona and intended to pick up American style bookkeeping. I landed in New York and there everything was. Last as could be, so I went to California. Well I am still here and have filled all kinds of employments. As long as business is going you can make your living here any old way but when it is bad as now, as in hard times then it is rather hard to streach the savings. With the high prices charged here for food you have to employment. I am in the ranks of unemployment and have been forced to ask the city for assistance. The time seems an eternity when all business is at a stand still. You have so much leisure to think how nice operas would be to attend and horse back riding and such royal games as golf, but no money or no royalties.

Theodore Frey

Report Spanish

I find it hard to get a smoke, let my wife a new dress or get still harder to get a job. What I am glad for is that the federal government has provided employment for everybodys vocation. I don't know why we have to wait for business to kick up. I think we have to make business now to suit the trend of the situation. Why if I was a builder I would see that the federal government would take it in their hands to change all the frame houses here and make them into brick or stone ones. A law should be fixed that a house must be build warm and sanitary, and look homes not barns. Why I have never imagined a place like the city of the golden state, California should have so many shacks and barracks and very few artistic public buildings. Now as every body has time, one should allow more beauty to a city building than just what is necessary and make a cubic square with holes, it would attract everybody and draw trade to the town.

Fred C.

could this government not a sum all work to be done
on the buildings. Perhaps and let the unemployed
men in a while give something to recover

It is a pleasant feeling to make
a living out of nothing and have no
grievance. All are safe now in plenty
of trouble and worries. Seems to me
same may in old Spain at this time to.
[illegible] now is inviting
in [illegible] men.

Madrid

Hotel Spanish

[illegible] 1941

I [illegible] up in the La Mancha part of Spain in Tenta. My parents had me go to public school and I did not [illegible] anything else except that when I was free to leave school, I was [illegible] to go to school [illegible] My father was working in a pharmacy and I often went there to watch him after school. I had no brothers who lived in Spain. [illegible] to the Franco era, which began by accident, 20 years ago [illegible] in Tenta at the time of the Civil War [illegible] Send a big shipment for it and I went to get it. It is small, carefully [illegible] and [illegible] on the [illegible]. After 6 months he should have returned but. Stayed [illegible] had no papers [illegible] permission [illegible] they [illegible] At the same time I was offered a [illegible] job that was completed. The next year I married and we had [illegible] a family now. I have been what you call with you the last 5 years the things I have become [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I have marked on several of the [illegible]
[illegible] on several [illegible] that
[illegible] but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] I am [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

981

Subject... .Spanish or Mexican

His early life was spent in Mexico but he is very sure that ~~heso~~ he is of Spanish origin. He remembered practically nothing of his father, but is rather positive he had never seen him work. As a boy he worked as a cattle hand on surrounding ranches.

He met, fell in love, and consequently married the daughter of a rich ~~banker~~ Mexican rancher. The lure of ~~a~~ better living led them to the United States. He obtained various jobs without a great deal of difficulty. They were mostly of the unskilled labor type.

About four years ago he lost his job and was unable to find another. They came to Oakland looking for work. During this time he received a little aid from Charities so managed to subsist, but in the meagerest manner.

About a year ago he received employment in a ream factory. A short ~~tiem~~ time after this he was hurt rather seriously at work. For some reason he received no benefit except medical aid. His wife was ~~also~~ entreated to sign a paper which, unknown to her, would absolve the company of all blame in the accident. Having native suspicion she refused. They are, at the present time, leaving on the charity of friends .

Note: Though these people had ~~leaved~~ lived here several years they spoke no word of english. The ~~only~~ conversation was carried in ~~Mexican~~ Spanish with ~~they~~ the aid of an English-speaking Mexican.

Case #4 and Case #5

Spanish born men who have migrated to California from the Hawian islands:-

Grocery Clerk age 43 years.

He was born in Spain of agricultural peasant parentage. When he was six his parents moved to Kauai where his father got a job in the sugar cane. He went thru grammer school, worked in the cane, and then got a job as a handy man for a large plantation owner. There he learned to drive a car. Fourteen years ago he brought his Hawian wife and three children to California and got a job in the El Dorado Coconut Works in Berkeley. His present boss, a Spaniard, found him there and took him to clerk in his store, drive his wagon, and make his wine. He supported his mother until she died and has never let his wife do any work outside of the house.

While he is completely satisfied with his present job and wage scale, he is sorry now that he ever left the islands and wants to go back there. Today he is much more of a Hawian than he is a Spaniard. He speaks broken English and uses many Hawian phrases. The effect of his early environment seems to have inculcated in him the lackadaisical, pleasure-and nature-loving character which is typical of the Hawian.

Grocery Store Owner age 42 years

This man was very difficult to interview because his wife, an American born Portugese, would constantly interupt and force her opinion of what his youth had been. He has only been married about a year and a half.

He was born in Spain of peasant stock. When he was ten years old his father died and his mother took her eleven children to Hilo to live with her brother-in-law whom she ultimately married.

Case #5 Cont.

He consistently refused to go to school, and worked in the sugar came until he had a chance to go to Ohau where he lied about his age and joined the army. He spent two years in Schofeild barracks and then in 1911 he deserted and came to California. He has had various jobs since then. The longest one that he held was in the Richmond Sugar Co. where he worked for about five years. Three years ago he bought the small store he now owns, and made enough money to marry and furnish a small house on the instalment plan. Now he is barely making a living with the store. He speaks broken English, and in spite of the fact that his only schooling consisted of three months' night school before he got his citizenship papers, he can read and write English.

When he mentioned the fact that he wanted to get out of here and travel, his wife protested so loudly that I left the store.

Spanish. d 234 Mar. 1936-

Mother born near Carmel in 1879- Married in Santa Cruz. Died in 1900 to american born Spaniard. Mother's and father's parents both born in Spain near Madrid. No dates as to when they migrated to this country.

Person interviewed is eldest child, girl, of family of four children - three girls and one boy, born in 1902. Son born in 1904; third child in 1905; and youngest in 1907.

They lived on a small farm outside of Santa Cruz, which the father worked and made a fair living for the family. All children were educated in Santa Cruz schools and are all married.

The mother died in 1930 and the father two years later. The two younger sisters are living in San Jose where their husbands are employed part time as truck drivers. The brother lives in Santa Cruz where he is managing an auto Camp.

The eldest girl when interviewed in Oakland, with her husband, were on their way to New York. Their intention is to work their way East, stopping only long enough to earn money to make the next jump.

Her husband was unable to get any steady work, the meager savings were dwindling, so they decided to travel around in the hopes the depression would be over by the time they returned to California. They did not know how long they would take to make the round trip and didn't care. Besides her husband had some relatives in New York.

They had enough to get to Sacramento, and they

~~expect~~ to work in the canneries there until they make enough to get to Kano or further if possible.

Their attitude of indifference to what the government did or didn't do was very pronounced. "A poor man had no chance so what's the use." "All we are asking is a chance to earn enough to get by and to be left alone" With that they stepped on the starter and were off.

[illegible] Spain. He was an only child and the

[illegible] three months before his [illegible]

[illegible] father raised [illegible] and [illegible]

to [illegible] a life of comparative leisure.

His [illegible] work and at his death it was necessary for

his mother to take care [illegible]

His home was a small one and [illegible] all

in his particular section were built of county

rock with brick floors. [illegible] making was

To support them, his mother made tunics which she sold from a stall in front of the market in the small town in which they lived. This market was carried on in the same way as most of our own markets, that is, the building was owned by the state and stalls were rented to people.

the morning and Sun in the evening,
he would make the rounds of the Town and
say out in front of his house.
Sun is so old now morning.

[illegible] grew wild and that a number of [illegible] County and cutting this and [illegible] at the Market House. On ends it was such a dark green that it looked [illegible] about the thickness of a [illegible] and grew to an average height of [illegible]

Mr. L. said that when the boys reached the [illegible] years of age they became subject to military duty but that instead of [illegible] all of, males each district was given a quota to fill and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] because of his youth.

[illegible]

[illegible] by

Chance. He has [illegible] twenty six months [illegible] than

a winning ticket. His prize [illegible] two thousand

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] set for a fifteen. But in 1911 [illegible]

[illegible]

the sugar plantations, [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Manuel [illegible] was born in Manila P.I. early this century. His father was Spanish & mother Filipino, making him half Spanish. His father was not one of the typical Spaniards in that time in Manila a business man. He was only a humble long shoreman barely making enough to feed his family & himself together. Manuel's dream of [illegible] was meant to make on the docks in Manila. This was in the year 1897 when Spanish oppression was at it's height in the Philippines and there were faint outbursts of discontent in the provinces of that time, which had not [illegible]

[illegible] attempt by the Filipinos to gain [illegible] gained in Manila 1896, financed by Chinese capital under the leadership of General Aguinaldo leader of the Filipinos. Manuel joined the rebel forces & he tells [illegible] grateful they felt that the United States were coming to help them get real independence after Aguinaldo & his troops had been [illegible] the end of the fighting, they found them- selves [illegible] to be treated [illegible] rebel forces. Manuel went to [illegible] to another. After the war Manuel went to [illegible] to work in the sugar cane fields, [illegible]

at 75¢ per day, board & room. He worked there for nine years and was able to save enough money to decided to return to Manila for a visit and vacation. Sailing steamer to Manila from Honolulu to save as much as possible for his vacation. He, with 200 others, were quarantined in the outer harbor, & Half-way to Manila he contracted spinal-meningitis. Usually, Manuel says, a Filipino in this condition when he contracts this dread disease, but Manuel in this case was a different kind of a Filipino. He had 2000 dollars.

On arrival at Manila he went to a private hospital & paid for his medical attention. Thus Manuel spent both his vacation & money in hospital. After leaving the hospital he returned again to Hawaii & worked in the cane fields, this time at Hilo. Here he worked for a period of six years & in 1927 came to Los Angeles. Here he got work as a sailor that travelled between San Pedro & Honolulu, ~~one month~~ & he did this for about ten years; then he got a job as laundry for a worker in San Diego.

this time moved to Chicago & Manuel found
a small boarding for work again but it was
difficult to obtain. [illegible] was a disposition he
was [illegible] with the boarding for work
about 4 weeks. He finally decided to buy a 5
[illegible] stand which is his sole means
of livelihood at the present moment,
[illegible] about to still owe $5000 in
the bank.

shop to his assistant and confined his business attention to the San Francisco store and has remained in San Francisco since.

He is an energetic man, and befor this country to Spain. He believes that there is more opportunity for business advancement in this country, and tho his business fell off during the depression, he seems to have weathered it nicely, and says that his business at present is quite satisfactory.

He is fair skinned and has a pleasant personality, and says he has encountered very little racial prejudice toward himself in this country, although several people have often hinted to "dislike Mexicans, but not real Spaniards".

His two children attend grammar school in San Francisco, and he hopes to send them to the University when they are of age.

He professes generally democratic opposed to socialism, but thinks that Socialistic ideas will at last be realized and accordingly voted for Thomas.

Subject - Spanish

This man was born in Barelona, Spain. He was one of three children. His parents owned a curio shop and earned a very profitable living, and when he reached the age of fourteen, he began to work in the shop, and at the age of twenty-one was given, as a birthday present, a partnership in his father's shop.

The business continued well, he was attracted to the United States by letters from his uncle who wrote stating that he thought there was an opportunity to establish a similar business in Los Angeles where he resided.

Accordingly in 1921, he left Spain at the age of twenty-eight and came to Los Angeles where he opened a small shop. He spoke some English and soon was able to converse fairly well, altho he still retains a slight accent.

In 1924, he married a Mexican girl and in 1929 had two small children. In this year, leaving his shop in charge of an assistant, he came to San Francisco and opened another store. He was attracted by the city, and sent for his wife and children and established his home there, altho he made frequent business trips to Los Angeles.

In 1931 he sold his Los Angeles

Born in Toledo, Spain. When I was ~~two~~ three years old, my father and mother went to church - on Christmas morning - my father excused himself to leave the church said he was feeling dizzy, and that was the last we ever ~~have~~ heard of him until this day. A friend of my father (they were boys together) lived in Chicago, and was in love with my mother, too. He had heard about ~~same~~ them, letters he received from friends of ~~his~~ in Toledo, that mate my mother, and after a year. he came over here to Chicago, and she married this man a year later as ~~that was~~ the law ~~we~~ had to wait ~~two~~ a few years. ~~the~~ This man had a nice position and took good care of us as I remember. When I was a little over ~~nine~~ years old, my mother's husband died and a year later, my dear mother passed away. ~~There~~ was very little money left, a little ~~over~~ 1000 ~~00~~/100. This was given to a family who said they would take care of me

and give me a good home. I have
stayed in a little over a year had
spent most the money on liquor
and being above their means, the
and they put me in an orphan
asylum - the first night there I ran
away - and they never did find me.
After, in this day, I wonder if they
ever went after me. I started
selling papers. Well it was spring
time and it gave me a start, - fur
slept after - 8 o'clock - and on paper
mornings - by the time I came
I was making about 6 dollars per
week selling papers - and lived for
$2.50 per week - at a Shelter home.
down) got a stand Hander on
elevated station - I was selling papers
to a rich gentleman each morning
who turned out to be Mr. Swift
of the big packing Co - After about
years he married me how much
I made; I told him about
$12.00 per week - Paid he how
would you like to work for me on

I paid $25 - if I could make more money than here - at the news stand. - well he paid, I quit. A week later - he said there was an opening - in their hide dept. at $20.00 per week. - and I jumped at it and used my stand for $200.00 and that started my first Bank account. - I worked there for 12 years, - and left there being head of the dept - and only left because I was offered - the job as Manager of the same kind of concern like in Benicia. - and stayed with them until they went out of business. I had saved quite a bit - and the last five years have been buying and selling pets & birds and other things for just a small income, - work of Bookkeeping

and it Covers all my needs — taking care of my wife and an adopted son, a captive here and daughter who is married to a young man doing fairly well and has good prospects for the future. I cannot tell him enough to fill a book — what suffering and disappointment I went thru — but that is all as much water under a bridge. The thing is not what was yesterday or what will be tomorrow; the thing is what is it to-day, and that's all truly and about

Julia E Mansberger

H. J. Z.

The subject of this narrative was born in Barcelona, Spain, and came to this country at the age of twenty two.

Arriving in San Francisco he remained here about two weeks to recover from his long and perilous voyage. He said they encountered exceedingly stormy weather, in fact the master of his vessel told him that it was the most violent storm that he had encountered in his twenty years at sea.

As soon as he recovered he left for the New Almaden mines, where he worked for about a year, after which he went with some friends to work in the mines in Sonoma County. He spent about five years in the various mines of California, in Placer, Sonora and Tuyo Counties.

He then went to Nevada where he worked in the famous Treadwell mines. It was a very rich mine and Virginia City was filled with excitement and prosperity, all kinds of games, faro, roulette, etc. ran wide open, money was spent freely and no one thought of the 'morrow as worry was a thing unknown, quite in contrast with

the present tense feeling ~~present tense feeling~~ prevailing in this the richest country in the world.

From here he left for Arizona where he went to the mines about sixty miles out from Tucson, they had to stage for forty miles and pack twenty miles. It was in distinct change from the life of Virginia City. The mine was situated at the head of a cañon high in the mountains from where they looked down upon the reservations of the Chiricahua, the Chiricaw and Kiowah Indians. They were very small tribes of about fifty in each tribe; they were peaceable and would only come up to the mines on the miners pay day which they knew as well as the miners themselves, to whom they would sell their wares or wash the clothes for the miners.

This miner said that in all his life he has not seen a more beautiful subject for a landscape sketch than the view down the little valley of the reservations with the beautiful Agua Fria stream flowing through it.

H.J.S.

After tiring of the solitude and quiet of the mountains of Arizona, he left for Death Valley; or rather about twenty miles from death valley, to the mines belonging to Hagin & Hearst. These mines at the height of their production yielded as high as one million dollars a month. After many years this mine came into possession of Senator W. A. Clark's son who sold it for $1000, and his father told him he had sold a five dollar piece for a nickle. In eight months thereafter it yielded twenty thousand dollars.

From here he went to mines in Montana belonging to the late Sen. W. A. Clark where he remained but a short time as he found it too cold having been accustomed to the warmer climates.

He left for New Mexico where he worked in the James Treadwell mines, until they offered him a good position in one of their mines in old Mexico at five dollars a day gold. There were many Mexicans working in the mine as

A.J.G.

the laws of Mexico provide that all mines must be worked with at least 80% Mexican labor, As he had charge of the engines and also shooting the blasts, he could not rely on the Mexicans and the responsibility was too great so he returned to the States after six months.

After returning to San Francisco he went to Santa Cruz Co to work for the Cowell Cement Co plants. During which time he got married and decided to quit the mines. He returned to San Francisco and bought a little home in the "Excelsior District" and obtained odd jobs in the neighborhood until he obtained a position as porter for a large apartment house in the Western Addition, which he has held for the past eleven years. It is a quiet life in comparison with the excitement and bustle of the mines, but he has happy recollections of his experiences which he can readily recall as though they were of yesterday.

GLAZIER -
Interview #6
September -
" 1934

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Family: Spanish -
10 children
2 died
living - 6th St. Oakland.

This person was born in Cabullubias province of Borgos, Spain, in 1885. He states that his parents and grandparents lived on the same farm on which he was born. His grandfather had set out to be a farmer and the tradition was carried down thru the family. Neither the parents nor the grandparents had been outside the province of Borgos as far as he knew. His father had no schooling and started in as an active participant on the ranch at the age of 10. The father had one sister and she married a ~~ppanchen~~ that settled next to hims. The ranch was planted half to fruit trees and half to vineyard. There were five sons and one daughter born. The Mother is still living but the father died when #3 child was only nine years old. #3 is the subject of this interview.

He went to grade school and finished the 5th grade. ~~when~~ He was 12 years old when he dropped out to work on the ranch. He left school at this

early age because he says Education at that time in the provincial areas was not stressed beyond the ~~12 or~~ age by 12 or 13. He said that even tho the parents and grandparents had never left the province, his mother stressed the idea that the boys should save their money and come to America at the earliest opportunity. With this end in view the oldest child came to San Francisco in 1902 and barely escaped death in the great Earthquake and fire. All of the boys and the one girl had practically the same education, or, through the 5th grade.

Following the departure of his brother for San Francisco Jose set out in earnest to earn sufficient money to join him. By 1908 the call of new lands proved so intense that, rather than wait for money enough to come to the U.S. he set out for Argentina. He found work in a saw-mill in the City of Rosario where he worked for a year when he heard of big money being made

in the vineyards around the City of Mendoza. The romance proved a reality and after spending an equal period in the grape farms he had saved enough to make the return journey to Spain, get his wife, which he had married shortly before coming to the Argentine, and their one child, and return to America, especially to S.F. He returned to Spain for a 6 mos. period, found his wife and baby well and eager to start for America. This was in 1911. In this same year the family set sail, but because of steamship connections he was landed in Cuba for a weeks stay. While looking the country over he liked it so well that he decided to remain for a longer period, got a job cutting cane stocks in a sugar cane field, stayed 6 mos. till the harvest was over, embarked for New Orleans. He worked as a common labourer on logging railroads in the State of Louisiana

and Mississippi for a one year period when he moved to Alabama to work in the coal mines where he remained just long enough, he said, to save up money for the trip to New Mexico where a brother of his was living at the time. In New Mexico he stayed for a few months with his brother in Santa Fe', left for Wagon Mound (N.M.) a small R.R. station between Las Vegas & Raton, when a large homesteading tract was opened up. He took out a claim of 320 acres which he said was a good bit too rocky for farming and too dry for pasturage. He lived on this land for 11 years, until 1924 trying to make a living by having a few chickens, a few cows, goats, and pigs. He drilled a well by hand for sufficient water for domestic purposes. After working himself, his children and his wife nearly to death he gave up this adventure

when they realized beyond a doubt that a living could not be made there. He still has this piece of land and in 1930 he leased it to a carbon dioxide company who agreed to pay $500/year for the privilege of drilling for gas. They made the first payment but have defaulted on three of the others although they continue to waste the land. He is trying to get some returns from them, but they do not recognize his letters.

In 1924 he moved to Colorado where he worked one year as a farm hand in Rocky Ford, Colo. He spent another year at the same sort of work in Denver. From Denver he moved to Fort Worth, Texas where he worked in the Caston fields. He left Colorado he said because the desire to be on the go had seized him and a few years is the longest he cared spend in any one place.

In 1926 after a 3 mos. stay in Fort Worth he set out for Phoenix

Arizona where he intended to permanently reside. and put his children in the 7 devonth-day adventist School there. The trip to Phoenix was one of narrow escapes he stated. He had never driven a truck begore in his life — with one day's experience he set out on the road and shortly turned the thing over pitting goods and family in a scattering away across the landscape. No one was seriously injured however. So he continued on his journey, being more carefull than begore. A few miles out of Benson Arizona the incident was repeated and this time they were forced to seek aid from a blacking Co which towed them into Phoenix. He reached this City in January of 1927, put his children in School, and got a job as a planter in an Orange grove, and planned to settle down for an in-

definite stay, and by the time the summer heat was in full sway in the latter part of May, the family attitude had changed. The heat was too much for them so they set out for California to spend at least the summer months. He landed in San Jose where he got a job in the prunes. In January 9 1925 he moved to Perko to work in the cotton fields and when this was over he moved to Oakland in March the same year where he obtained employment in a cannery for the first year. He was layed off here in the summer of 1929 and since then has had nothing to do. He is at present working for the F.E.R.A. under County supervision ~~about~~ on road building.

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Note-- The following information was gathered during several meetings with my contact. By promising not to use his name he was willing to talk freely and to answer any questions I might ask.

My contact was born about one mile west of the town of San Fernando, Pampanga Province, on the Island of Luzon, May 22nd, 1890.

His home was a two room, bamboo nepa covered shack, located on a small sugar plantation for which his father worked at certain seasons of the year, at a wage of about three dollars per. month, the balance of the year the family devoted their time working a small rice patch, (belonging to the Spanish Friars), receiving one-third of the crop for their labor, gathering wild fruit and caribeau bird eggs for the local market.

Following are some of his earliest recollections:- Sitting on a floor mat watching the house lizards catching bugs and flies on the sloped ceiling of the shack; riding astride his mother's hip as she carried baskets of fruit, eggs or fish to market, balanced on her head; riding his father's caribeau to and from work and taking it to and from it's wallow; sitting on the two-wheeled cart at rice planting time, watching the folks sticking the plants into the mud, keeping time to the plunk-plunk of a guitar; going to church with the family Sunday Morning, his father carrying his favorite fighting cock, staking it out in front of the church during services, then to the cock-pit for a day of sport; watching the harvesting of rice with hand cycles, and of going to sleep to the thud of the caribeau's hoofs as they tramped the grain from the straw at threshing time; playing with his brother and two sisters during the evenings while his mother pounded the hulls from the rice and separated the chaf from

the grain; his greatest interest seemed to be watching his father training his game cocks for fiesta day sports.

The first work he remembers was gathering dry twigs and small pieces of wood and storing them under the shack in preparation for the rainy season, when none could be had for starting the fire.

They lived almost entirely on rice, fruit, fish and caribeau milk. Their cigarettes and cigars were made at home from tobacco grown on the plantation. Their clothes cost little, the children living mostly in the nude until about ten years of age, or the upper part of the body covered with a short shirt.

A large portion of the money they received went to the church the balance for most part was enclosed in hollow sections of bamboo and buried.

One of his duties was to watch for swarms of locust at certain months of the year to warn the family of their coming. They would rush to the cane fields, beating pans, drums etc. to prevent the locust from swarming over and stripping the cane of its leaves. After they had settled in an open field, they would be swept with brush into winrows, like hay, some being used for food, the balance were burned.

He enjoyed following a string band to which his father belonged, it being a custom to serenade the neighbors on each moonlit night. He prayed for the moon to shine every night, as he was always allowed to accompany his father on those occasions.

His life seems to have been a repetition of the above things each year until the winter of 1898 and 1899 when their mode of living changed due to the coming of the Americans. This was at first looked upon as a disaster due to stories spread by Insurecto Officers and

other interested parties.

His father and brother joined the Insurecto Army, deserting after three months service, joining the family in San Fernando, who had been compelled to leave their former home. The sugar mill had been wrecked, no cane or rice was planted that year as the plantation was located between the Insurecto's trenches and the American troops in San Fernando. His father and brother secured employment in the civilian quartermaster department, U.S.A.

My contact received the equivalent of a grammar school education also a working knowledge of the English language during the years he lived in San Fernando.

His father, mother and brother died of the bubonic plague during an epidemic in 1908, his sisters having married and moved to the western part of the province.

In April 1908 an uncle of his made arrangements for him to come to the United States. He contracted to work for a period of three years on a ranch in Southern California, belonging to a friend of his uncles', for which he was to receive two dollars per month spending money and be allowed to attend night school, the rancher to reimburse the uncle for cost of the trip to United States and pay my contact two hundred dollars upon fulfillment of contract.

He was the first person from San Fernando to make the trip to United States. He was filled with both fear and hope; fear of the ocean trip and of leaving his native town, but thrilled with the thoughts of fortunes to be made in United States and visioning his return with money to buy a rice or sugar plantation of his own.

The first stage of his trip was to his uncle's home in Manilla, which seemed a great distance to him, as prior to that time he

had not been farther than ten miles from home.

He was outfitted with his first American style clothes, in which he felt very uncomfortable; the shoes, stockings and collar could be worn for only short periods of time for the first few weeks.

Upon arrival in United States his first reactions were awe and timidity of such things as skyscrapers, street cars, automobiles, style of American architecture in homes, and public buildings, modern farm machinery, were a revelation to him.

During the time he was working out his contract on the ranch he attended night school, taking a high school course. At the time of fulfillment of contract, he had saved fifty dollars of his two dollars per month, spending money adding that to the two hundred received in payment for his labor, all being sent to his uncle in Manilla, to start a bank account.

Since that time he has followed the harvest seasons up and down the coast of California. At other times he worked as a bus-boy in a Los Angeles restaurant. His money, with the exception of just enough to live on, was sent to Manilla and added to his bank account.

He is interested in American politics only to the extent that it affects the Philippine Islands and his people. He respects the American people as a whole and obeys their laws; does not believe in inter-marriage with the white races, giving racial pride as the reason; believes that American educational instutions, methods of conducting business, form of government, agricultural methods to be the best in the world.

The depression affected him only to the extent that he could not send as much money back home as before, delaying his return to

the Philippine Islands for about two years, however, he claims he made more money here during the depression years, that he could have made laboring at home in the most prosperous years. He expected to return to the Philippine Islands in 1932 but has postponed it until 1935, at which time he will have saved sufficient money to buy a fair sized sugar and rice plantation on which he intends to use up-to-date American farming methods. This will be my last interview with this contact as he is leaving for Southern California.

Have interviewed some ten or twelve other Philippinos, elevator boys, house boys, waiters, students, salesmen and men in business for themselves, with one exception they all expect to return to the Philippine Islands, the students to enter the professional or political field, others going into business for themselves, and some to secure positions as instructors in firms desirous of installing American business equipment and use American business methods.

Without exception they credit the United States for the rapid development of the Philippine Islands in the past thirty-five years. They all wish independence for their country, some of them are a little skeptical regarding their ability to protect themselves against invasion of other nations, have some fear of internal strife due to the lack of a universal language which has hindered, to a great extent the mingling of the people belonging to different provinces. They all feel these things will eventually be ironed out and that in some way the United States will lend a guiding hand until that time comes.

Guy H. Shaver

GS/MS

Peter Del Gado

History of the Spanish influx to Hawaii

Prior to 1907 there were only a few Spaniards in the Hawaiian Islands. And these few were for the most part seamen who had come from San Francisco and New York.

In 1907 the sugar-cane planters were confronted with a dearth of laborers for the cane fields and arranged terms with the Spanish government to have the Spanish government open immigration to the Islands.

The first shipment of Spanish immigrants arrived at Honolulu from Malaga in September 1907. The shipment consisted of 2,201 persons, the majority of which were children. This first batch of workers were recruited in Southern Spain and brought over on the S.S.Heliopolis.

The planters discovered that the Spaniards were the hardest workers there and the following year(1908) a second shipment of Spanisrds were brought over. These came on the S.S.Kumeric and consisted of 1,106 persons.

By 1910 there were only 1,990 Spaniards left in the Islands, most of them having come to California.

In 1911 the planters were again short of help and tried to arrange with the Spanish government for another shipment to Hawaii, but the Spanish government refused to allow any more workers to leave Spain, and as a consequent the planters sought the aid of England. The result was that the last shipment of Spaniards that came to Hawaii in 1911 boarded the S.S.Willesden at Gibraltar. This was the largest and last shipment to arrive in Hawaii. Today there are practically no Spaniards left in Hawaii. They have all come to California.

Richard Brooks

FOREIGN BORN SPANIANDS IN SONOMA COUNTY.

Although the Spanish were the first white people that came to Sonoma County and its first history is linked up with such names as Vallejo and Carrillo there are not a great many native born Spaniards now residing in its territory. According to the cesus of 1930 there were eighty four of these foreign born here and there are probably a few more now for recently some refugees of war torn Spain have come to the county. And the majority of the Spanish who have come here to make their home are Basques from the Pyrenees country. There is quite a little settlement of these people around Cotati between Petaluma and Santa Rosa.

The first person interviewed was Joseph Yriberri. He was born near the historic city of San Sebastian on the Bay of Biscay in Spain on the 16th day of March, 1873 and finished the common schools of his native land. Like many of his countrymen he was a sheep herder and when he first came to the United States at the age of twenty in 1893 he followed the same calling. He first located in Fresno County, California having landed in San Francisco directly from Spain and here he was employed as a sheep herder for three years. He next went to Nevada where he first worked on a sheep ranch and ended up by managing a Basque hotel in Reno, but the call of the ranges was too much and he gave up the hotel business, rente d a ranch and engaged in the sheep business on his own behalf. He made money in this business and in 1900 sold out and came back to California settling in San Francisco where he

opened a hotel catering to the Basque trade. He did well in this enterprise and continued the business until 1919. Again the call of the land came to him and he then came to Sonoma County and bought twenty acres of land near Cotati. This place he has fixed up into a first class poultry farm and runs about three thousand laying hens. He has made money where many others have failed during these days of high feed prices because he has enough land to raise much of his own feed. He has a fine home and up to date equipment.

Mr. Yriberri is a fine type of his race with his blue black hair scarecly tinged with gray, his sturdy figure and his energetic manner. He loves to talk of the Basque country in the shadow of the Pyrenees where the people talk Basque but the official language is Spanish. The schools, he says, are conducted in Spanish and so everyone known both tongues. In the valleys of the Pyrenees the old interesting peasant costumes still prevail. The men continue to wear knee britches and sandals with bright kerchiefs bound around their heads which are topped with wide brimmed straw sombreros in the summertime. The women dress in white flowing mantillas with gay colored blouses and red sashes which contrast vividly with their blue black hair done in long braids down their backs.

They still sing their Basque folk songs that have been handed down to them from countless generations and engage in their colorful peasant dances for in his section of Spain conditions have changed very little and the people still less. But the Spanish Basques are a hard working, frugal people and they very largely dominate the sheep industry of our western states. They

are intensely loyal to each other and they resemble the Spanish people in their love for music and dancing.

In 1907 Yriberri married Dionisia Lusaretto also a Spanish Basque and four children have been born to them. He is an Odd Fellow and an independent in politics.

Our next interview was with Raymond Legaretta. He too was born in the Basque country near the town of Alsasua in the Province of Navarre also in the shadow of the Pyranees. He first saw the light of day on March 17,1900. After finishing the public schools at the age of eighteen in 1918 he emigrated to the United States coming at once to California and first locating in Lassen County where he worked as a sheep herder. He next moved to Modoc County where he lived until 1921 engaged in the same business. Late that same year he came to Sonoma County and worked for day wages around Cotati until 1922 when he bought eleven acres of land out of his earnings which he had saved and started in the chicken business. He keeps about three thousand laying hens and has made a good living through infinite attention to detail and the careful attention he pays to his flock. A good sheep herder seems to make a good poultryman.Both businesses take infinite care and patience and a genuine love of living things. This the Basque has acquired as a sheep herder and raiser and these qualities have made him successful in chickens where many have failed.

On February 17,1924 Legarreta married Inge Carstensen, a German born girl and they have three children.

In this he has been different from most of his countrymen who generally marry their own countrywomen. And speaking of the Spanish Basque women: They are fine specimen of the feminine gender, with fine forms and striking faces with fine complexions and they are very affable and sunny in temperament.

Our next stop was at the home of E. Aguirre another Spanish Basque from the Bay of Biscay. He was born and grew up in the resort town of San Sebastian, the first event occuring on March 10,1881. After finishing a common school education he worked as a waiter in one of the resort hotels and when he came to the United States in 1905 he immediately found employment in the Palace Hotel in San Francisco in which place he landed. He went through the earthquake and fire in that city and remained there until 1908 when he decided to come to Cotati in Sonoma County. He was absolutely broke when he arrived here but was undaunted and at once rented a pieve of land and went to work on it. By 1916 he had saved enough money from his farming operations to buy five acres of his own on which he has since developed a fine, uptodate poultry farm with 2500 laying hens.

In 1905 he married Martine Assascada also a Spanish Basque and they have had four husky children. Aguirre is an Odd Fellow and a Republican in politics. He is a typical Spanish Basque, congenial, hard working but fond of the diversions of his countrymen.

Richard Brooks

SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

Interviews with:

E.Aguirre

Raymond Lagarreta

Joseph Yriberri

Interview with Spaniard [redacted]

Sex: Male
Born: Barcelonia, Spain - 1899
Vocation at present: Member of consul's staff in San Francisco

Native life in Spain:

Father was oil and olive merchant. Family wealthy and son did not have to work. He attended private parochial school in Madrid, and spent summers in Italy and France. He prepared, through sanction of King Alfonso, for the Spanish Diplomatic Corps. At eighteen years of age he became private secretary to the Spanish Embassy in Belgium during the War. After the war he was on the consul-general's staff in England. He then was recalled after the overthrow of the Royalists regime in Spain in 1931. King Alfonso, making a counter-move in politics, managed to retain power long enough to appoint his embasorial staff to England and America. Subject thus landed in U. S. by the grace of His Majesty ~~of~~ the King of Spain, whose power was a whisp of fog, and with the sanction of the so-called "new government."

His early training was of the academic sort. He played around in the arts, and also the literature of his country. Never a serious student, he got nothing out of all his acquired culture. Apparently, as he related to me, he spent most of his time in drinking and secuding girls from the working class. He played a few games ~~but did and does~~ drive a motor car very well.

In his early youth, having a good stipend from his father, he promoted local bull-fights in the small villages. He did not make much money but became an ardent patron of that sport. Fencing is another form of sport he liked very much, having had a few bouts in his early manhood with German Students.

~~Frank L. M.~~ An American citizen, born of Spanish parents at Nogales, Arizona. Raised in Los Angeles, California. His father was a track walker for the S. P. Railroad, and although he made small wages, he educated both the subject of this interview and his brother, sending them through school, both graduating from the public high school at Los Angeles. He states, after leaving school he attended a trade school and left there as an expert automobile mechanic; ~~this was~~ in 1916, worked in a garage at a position secured for him by the school he hat attended, until the middle of 1917 when he joined the U. S. Navy for the duration of the war. Worked at his trade of gas engine mechanic while in the ~~Navy~~. Upon leaving the Navy, shortly after the war, rented and equipped a small garage in a suburb of Los Angeles where he stayed until the latter part of 1924. He states, he made several thousand dollars in this business and then bought a garage in Hollywood, equiped it with what, at that time, was the best in modern accessories for his business.

He says, from the start he did a fine business and was in a fair way to becoming independent; at this time, he says, he began speculating in property in a small way, prospering in both his garage and property speculation until the early part of 19

part of 1931 when, he states, his business went from bad to worse, and In December of 1932. He says he had more than eight thousand dollars standing out that he could not collect, and all he had to show for his labors was a home he had purchased for his parents. At this time, he said, he went to work for an automobile finance company repossessing financed cars around Los Angeles. He stayed in this work for about eight months when, he states, they placed him on a commission basis where he was making less than five dollars for each car he would bring in, and as he said he would be all day and sometimes two or three days getting one car, he could not make a living, so he expanded his operations in the same line until at the present time, he travels from one end of the country to the other bringing seized cars back to the different companies he has contracts with. He states, that at the present time his business is good if he works from twelve to sixteen hours a day as the price of bringing the seized cars in has dropped until it has made it necessary for him to spend this amount of time on the road to make living expenses. At the time I talked to him he had just brough two cars from Oregon to San Francisco and was taking a car from San Francisco to El Paso, Texas where, he said, he had two to bring back to Los Angeles. He says he was married and is now divorced, his wife and four children livin in Glendale, California, and is paying a certain amount each month for the support of his children.

~~R. V. Armstrong~~

957

Nationality--Spanish
Birthplace --Spain
Age --34
Years in the U.S.--20
Number in Family--Single
Sex--Male

Parentage

Born in a small mining town. Father a miner, died of bends when subject was very young. Mother still living in Sapin. Father was a Catholic-Anarchist.

Life History

Schooling:

Went to school in Sapin until 14 year old. Read Spansish classics including Cervantes' Dox Quizote.

When he was 14 he quite school and sailed to the United States as a steward. His first job in New York was as a waiter in a night club. He began to gamble and made good money. He started travelling and covered almost every state as far as Chicago, when he got low and cash he would gamble.

When the war brok out he enlisted and served 14 months.

After he came back from the army he got a job in Detroit in the ford Factory. Here he became interested in union activity and although he didn't take and active part in organizing he began to read radical literature. After two years he was fired after a stool pideion exposed him for his radical views. From here he went to N.Y. where he worked as a waiter and some odd jobs.

In 1930 he came to Calif. His first job was as an agricultural worker. For two years he migrated from one crop to the other. All this time he was becoming increasingly interested in unionizing the workers. He has not stopped working in the fields and has gotten odd jobs, some factory work, and cannery work, in the cities. Most of the time he is without work and without a place to sleep. He has had no steady work since he left Detroit.

Since he has been in the U.S., except two years in Detroit, he has never been settled in one place for a period longer than a few months. He says that he never knows where he is going to be from one week to the next or whether he will have anything to eat from one day to the next. When he get absolutely destitute he leaves a town and moves on in hopes that he will find employment someplace else. He says, "I know there's no jobs but sometimes You have a little better luck someplace else." If you akk him why he doesn't go back to the gambling game he answeres, "It's no good-too rotten."

1946

Juan Ortega was born in the province of Galacia in Spain. His family had rented a small farm for several generations. From what Juan says the family made only a bare living.

He was one of the youngest of a family of children. At the age of ten when his father died, he left the farm and started drifting around Spain, never staying at any job. He wound up in Barcelona as a combination waiter and dish washer. He worked at this job for about a year. He said that he was very dissatisfied with this job. He was every body's servant and very poorly paid.

While he was in Barcelona he heard a great deal about

America. The reports he got of this country were very favorable. He decided to immigrate to North or South America at the first opportunity.

Before Sam left the farm in Galicia he had gone regularly to school. He said that in addition to the night school he attended in New York he thought that the schooling he received there probably approximated a grammar school education here.

After working for about a year at the restaurant job in Barcelona he got an opportunity to ship out as a messboy on a tramp steamer to New York.

He jumped ship in New York. He did not have very much money and

knew only a very few words of English. He said he very nearly starved for awhile there. He finally got acquainted with some Spanish fellows and through them got a job in an eating house run by a Spanish South American.

He worked at this place 3 years and at the end of that time had the position of head cook. He also went to night school and learned to speak English pretty well. He then came to California. He says he came to California because he had heard there were a lot of Spanish and Mexican people here, and therefore he figured he would have a much better opportunity to get ahead, and to eventually start a restaurant of his own.

He came to San Francisco and got a job in a fairly large restaurant as head Cook. He worked in that one place for 2 years. The last year which he was head cook.

He saved up enough money to start a restaurant of his own and in 1929 built his present and opened it himself in the lower part of Broadway in Oakland. Starting in the time he did [illegible] the Depression and he kept it [illegible] in 1931, after having some $ 6000 in the venture.

Since then he has worked when ever he got the chance, but has never been able to land a steady job. He worked for a while on the CWA and is working now

for the SERA. He says that unless he can get a cook's job he would rather get by as best he can on their relief jobs. He says that jobs such as dish washer and waiter are worse than nothing under the present conditions. He told me of one chain of restaurants (White Tavern) that pay only around $15 per hour for their jobs.

He is doing labor work on the SERA getting in 44 days at $5 per day.

He has never married and at the present time is living in a housekeeping room in West Oakland. The room has a bed, two chairs, a table and a burner gas cooking stove. Aside from the gas burner there are no heating facilities. He pays $5 a month for the room.

Guard #4 is a man about 5'10", fairly thin and very stoop-shouldered. He is light for a Spaniard, having brown hair and a ruddy complexion. He is 33 yrs. old.

He seems to be a fellow who is more shrewd than intelligent. He shows very little interest in things of a political nature. He drinks quite a bit and hangs out around the card room and pool hall most of the time. He wants to believe that things will eventually pick up and that he will be able to make a go of a restaurant of his own, and therefore has convinced himself that it is certain to turn out that way.

Dick Wagner
Pvt. 4

I live with my sisters in all
[illegible] me certainly never dreamed of the United States
for years I have been in the happy business and then when
I went once to Cartagena a seaport. I could start
wonders I was single and had no money mostly what
[illegible] was 12 [illegible] I had just about enough
to go to New York where it was nice enough in summer
but very cold in winter time sort of [illegible] 51.
the sight of the snow was fascinating. I visited
restaurants and Hotels and as everything was to [illegible]
it did make me discouraged so to speak. [illegible]
[illegible] was better paid [illegible] up that trade and [illegible] keeps in hotels
I came to San Francisco about 10 years ago and was [illegible]
with a german chef in Hotel Stewart. [illegible]
[illegible] that business is not for me
For over 6 years I was on relief and when any
chances [illegible] that business [illegible] better, I have learned
to go ahead on little or nothing. I have also worked on
many different projects here, and have never obtained
work by the list of Spanish speaking strangers here.
I can not find anything now to keep me going and
why things seem to be so bad is too hard for
me to [illegible]. I walk 2½ days, and 5 days work
until things [illegible] on top [illegible] again.

No. 2

415

Time: 7 hours

Carmen S.., born in Madrid, Spain, in 1906, has lived for the past ten years in the United States. When she speaks of her girlhood she seems to be assailed with nostalgic longings but declares with emphatic finality that her present interest in her native land is centered entirely in her mother and father. And she is absorbed with plans at the present time to sever this last thread of interest; she is planning to send passage money to her parents, within the next six months, to have them join her in San Francisco. Although Carmen S. has another relative, a younger brother of twenty-one years, she spoke of him with venomous bitterness. It seems that he has been without steady employment for the past four years and Miss S... finds it impossible, perhaps in light of her own unfortunate marriage, to accept the repeated explanations of both brother and parents that he is a not unusual victim of the Spanish depression. She prefers to lump him categorically with all unemployed men, about whom she asserts with asperity, "They could all find work if they weren't naturally lazy!"

Miss S....is employed by a firm where she carries on the Spanish and English correspondence of the firm. She has worked in this office since the early part of 1929, having obtained the position with surprisingly little difficulty immediately after her arrival in San Francisco from her six month's sojourn in Reno, Nevada. Since she had expended the larger part of her savings in Reno, waiting for the expiration of the six months necessary to establish residence so that she could obtain a divorce from her American husband, she has nursed the feeling that fortune had befriended her in leading her, quite by chance, to an opening for which she was eminently fitted. It was as though, having taken the decisive step towards permanent separation, her fifth year in this country opened a more comfortable existence than she had known as the wife of a man fifteen years her senior. She had met Mr. C...., the man who later became her husband, at the home of a friend in Madrid. A clandestine courtship ensued, in the course of which the imprimatur of Miss S... was fixed. She did not hesitate when he requested her hand in marriage and felt only a slight regret at leaving behind her all that thus far constituted her manner of living. Immediately they arrived in New York, the husband entered his wife in a business school where she could learn both Spanish and English shorthand, improve her knowledge of English, and learn to use the typewriter. At the time, she thought this a very generous move but learned swiftly to detest the questionable generosity of her mate. She was rushed from the completed course at the business school into an office position which her husband took great pains to locate for her. And she was only given a probation period of three months, perhaps to assure the husband that she could handle her work, when he announced that he had lost his job. At this time they had been married little better than a year. Miss S..... insists that from the moment she demonstrated her fitness for earning a living her husband, Mr. C...., never worked more than a week at a time and that even these desultory efforts xxxxx occured at infrequent intervals. She used her position and her friends to improve her knowledge of English. And she inquired regarding the laws of divorce in the state of New York. She learned of Reno, and decided that it would be the simplest way of solving her problem. So after she had been married for three years she gave up her job, left her parasitical mate, and obtained her divorce in January of 1929. She had nothing to lose, she states, by a dissolution of the marriage tie, unless it was the odious burden which her husband had become. But she seems to have suffered no little in her psychological reaction to this unfair exploitation of her willingness to work. She has not kept company with men since she divorced her husband; lives quietly in a room at a local Y.W.C.A.; and knows no greater diversion than that offered by an occasional moving picture or walks with female friends.

Miss S..... is not at all religious and lives in the Y.W.C.A. quarters only for the protection from any possibility of getting lodged in a house of ill repute which it offers. The few friends she has made are American and she seems, in fact, anxious that her father and mother will arrive in order that she will no longer be reminded of her foreign birth.

L 9

Subject: Spaniard.

The subject was born fifty-one years ago in Northwestern Spain. His father was a railway porter. His brother, ten years younger than himself is a carpenter, who went to Buenes Aires for a few years then returned to Spain where he now lives.

The subject is a baker by trade. He was educated in the primary schools of Spain. When he first came to America twenty years ago, he went to visit friends in Arizona where he got a job in the copper mines and later, in a Spanish bakery. After six months in the Arizona bakery he came to Los Angeles where he stayed for five years, working on ranches as cook, baker and houseman and at other odd jobs. He has worked at many bakeries in San Francisco. One job he held for six years. He's been at his present job four months. He works ten hours a day, seven days a week. In Spain the bakers work only eight hours. But he likes it here better, says there is more work here. He has taken out no papers as yet but was interested in finding out how to go about it. He is not married .

Leon D. Larson

Sanchez Spain

Mr. John Sanchez's parents were born in Barcelona. Although Mr. Sanchez is fifty years old his mother is still alive and living in Barcelona. Her name is Pardiz for in Spain the wife does not take her husbands' names.

(1) fifteen he left Barcelona to travel he traveled around the world for seven years and during the war

was he came back to Spain. He lived in Madrid for a year and then he fell seriously ill. He was taken to a catholic hospital where he fell in love with the nun who was his ~~nurse~~ nurse. However this young girl had been sent to the nunnery because her parents did not wished to have her to marry a certain young man. when she

found that Mrs. Sanchez was in love with her and wished to marry her she agreed, for he would then help her to escape to her first beloved. So one night they escaped from the hospital, but Mrs. Sanchez was left alone for the clever man had gone to her first love.

Mr. Sanchez, after this, decided to travel again. He first went to

Barcelona to say goodbye to his mother. He went to different countries, finally stopping in Mexico. Here he went into business and here also he fell in love again. This time, however, with a Mexican girl who agreed to be his wife. After five years in Mexico and his wife came to California they settled in the Mexican district of Oakland. Here

Mr. Sanchez opened a store. Here he sells Spanish and Mexican music and literature. He receives his records and literature from Mexico. It is very interesting to visit his store for there are Spanish and Mexican newspapers, magazines, books and records. Mr. Sanchez is very obliging and he will play any record of the ones to hear. In fact, the

records are played all day long and for blocks away this music can be heard for they are played loudly. On the side of his store one is informed of the articles he sells — that is if one can read Spanish or Mexican.

Mr. Pancho is quite happy to stay here in California and he expressed his desire to travel, for besides his

wife he has two little girls, Conchita and Rosa. He wishes to go back someday to visit his mother in Barcelona, but she is old and perhaps when he has a chance to go it will be too late.

Spain

2234

Pedro

Born in Malaga, Spain in 1882, one of a family of six children, four boys & two girls.

His Father owned a Vineyard & Winery which had been in the family for several centuries & they were considered one of the prosperous families of their section.

The Father & Mother both died in 1900 & in 1901. Pedro, with his younger brother, left Spain in a sailing vessel for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

They had about $1000 each - their share of their Father's estate & expected to invest this together in some enterprise in Mexico.

After looking around a while they went to work in a coffee warehouse where they worked together until 1905 when Pedro was sent to the U.S. by his employers & he was to contact the different Coffee Importers in the larger centers - His last stop was San Francisco where he arrived early in 1906.

One of the largest Importers here induced him to stay in S.F. & gave him a position in his office which he filled successfully until 1910 - when he resigned & started his own Importing & Exporting business.

In 1912 he married an American lady. In 1914 his wife presented him with twins & in 1918 they had another child.

In 1920 he took a trip to So America & added to his agencies for products of the different sections he visited.

It was then very successful & to-day has an up-to-date business establishment employing about twenty people.

His oldest boy now twenty-(one of the twins) has gone into his office & is learning the business.

Has a nice home of his own & is well regarded in S.F. business circles & is no doubt permanently prosperous.

Robt Gould

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

for money is scarce and they
have to earn the little they get.
They have saved and scraped to
buy a piece of land, to own their
own home and land. Usually
they are hard workers, honest
they take pride in their home
and everything on it. They are very
warm, loyal and fair. Everyone
in a family, each has his own work
assigned for him to do. Each is
the head and master of the house.
His decision is [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] of these children.

[illegible]

C. A., running at present a small Barber shop on Clay Street in San Francisco. Born at Cordova, a Province in Southern part of Spain, a population of over 500,000. Main industry olive forests, sugar cane, & Sardine canning establishments & headquarters of the olive oil industry.

Born in 1879 July 6th.

had a modest schooling for about 6 years working partly in sugar cane forests & partly curing sardines in the Province of Cordova, making a good living fair wages, being an expert hand.

In 1912 the whole family signed a contract with a Honolulu Sugar refining Co.

Shortly after the same year; they emigrated to Honolulu, getting a free passage on a Spanish Steamer (Cordoza) to New York City, thence transferred to another Steamer & taken to Honolulu, the destination of their work (via Panama Canal).

Father and two sons worked in the Sugar Refinery for close to ten years, saved a little money, and in 1922 came direct to San Francisco.

Since then, the family has increased by 3 more children, a total of five boys, & three girls, — three born in this Country.

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PHONE SUTTER 1226-1227
Garfield 5666-7

one of their boys joined the United States army, where he served for four years & is now 27 yrs of age and like his father runs a barber shop (only larger than his father's) on Third Street - in San Francisco where he is doing a little business, making for himself and small family a very decent living

Still wishing he were back in Honolulu liking that Country & claims business is much better than here in San Francisco.

He learned the barber trade in the U. S. Army -

Four of the younger children, were married in this City, and two in New York City, but does not know their where about -

The father has not taken out his naturalization papers. -

Have met father and son who appear very peaceful & law abiding people.

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A.J.Z.

6a

Aug. 15-34.

Mr. P. Kadin:

I again submit to you the life ... native of Spain who has been a resident of San Francisco for twenty one years.

I was born in Bilbao, the most important city in the province of Biscay. At the age of nineteen, after working four or five years in various stores at an average wage of four "pesetas" a day, I decided to try my lot in the United States, which I had heard much from friends who had returned to Spain on a visit.

On the 3rd. day of December 1913 - 1913, I sailed on a vessel bound for New York, with a ticket for San Francisco. I arrived on the thirteenth of December at the latter city. Here I enjoyed the approaching holiday season with many of my young friends. Though as Christmas arrived, I felt

the pangs of homesickness creep upon me.

On the 3rd of January I was hired to work on a sheep ranch in Nevada, to assist in the work of lambing. This consisted in caring for the newly born lambs and returning them to their mothers who frequently wander away aimlessly leaving their young. This had to be done in rain or snow and was no easy work when there were many times as high as five hundred new lambs per day. I continued with this until the lambing season was over ~~which continued until the first~~ of February. I considered the ~~emergency~~ was over and as I was not accustomed to ranch life I asked my "patron" to pay me off and returned to San Francisco.

After a few days of recreation among my countrymen I was off for a visit to the New Idria mines in San Benito county where I worked all summer until the call for the city life enticed me again to the noise and bustle to which I was accustomed.

A few days after I arrived in town I met a friend, whom I had not seen for several years. He offered me a position in the Bank of Italy, which I gladly accepted as I knew it would be much easier than the two last positions I had. I attended to the Spanish correspondence and continued in this position for two years until I began to feel the restraint and decided to quit.

Taking another respite from work for two weeks, I enjoyed the conviviality of the sheep-herders who would come to town periodically from Imperial, Buena Vista and other sheep producing localities to enjoy a little excitement after many months of solitude in their lonely pursuit.

Now I got work as a painter, being attracted by the high wages of $7.00 per day and eight hours. I continued this work four years until the depression, when I was offered a position as clerk in the Spanish of the office I have been ever

since and under existing conditions I consider that I am very fortunate to be working.

Judging from reports I get from Spain and other countries, I feel that although we are as well off here if not a little better than elsewhere

H. J. Z.
Field Observer.

This is a Spanish family living in West Oakland. There are 5 in the family; 2 boys, one about 10 & the other 13 yrs. old; Isabel a girl who is 18, and the mother who is fat & looks to be at least 5'0 fat whom Isabel told me was only 40. The father left the family about 2 years ago & they never see or hear from him.

Mrs. Mendez has worked [redacted] the greater part of her life. Isabel said she was working in them when she was just a little girl. She has worked in the same cannery in Emeryville for the last 15 yrs. Being an old hand she works around 8 mo. of the yr. Isabela told me that her mother makes about $15 most weeks.

Mrs. Mendez speaks English very brokenly and all of the talk around the house is carried on in Mexican. I asked Isabela why it was that if her folks were Spanish [redacted] they spoke Mexican. She said that it was because her mother came to

+Hayward

from South America when she was a young girl & that everybody speaks Mexican in Hayward.

Isabelle went for a couple of years to high school before she quit 2 yrs. ago in order that she could work & help us in the home. She started working summers 4 yrs. ago. Even now she only gets to work during the summer rush season which is about 5 or 6 mo. She says that when she works she makes almost as much as her mother. I have talked to her about unions and know that she isn't at all satisfied with her job. She is surprisingly ignorant of unions, their purpose etc., and they are such a new idea to her that as yet she is not very interested.

Isabelle seems to have a very wholehearted fear of disobeying anything her mother tells her. Her mother does not allow her to go any place alone, especially she is never allowed to go out in the

evening except with relatives. It seems a little queer to me that she is so much under her mother's domination as she has made her own living for several years.

The 2 boys are both going to school.

The apt. where the family lives is in an old, fairly well-kept house. The apt. has 5 rooms & takes in ½ of the top floor. The place looks much better on the outside than it does inside. The furniture is pretty scarce although it includes a small radio, & the couple of times I have been there the place was not at all like most of the Spanish homes I have been where things were very clean even though the family was poor. This apt. was pretty dirty & smelly.

Del Hagen

Dominick Twomey

Informant is a young Spaniard, 15 yrs old, who was born in Valencia, Spain. His parents brought him over here to San Francisco, at the age of 3. He has followed the trade of bakery wagon delivery for past 3 yrs, but his firm having closed up, he is now out of work. He is an excellent player of the accordion and has made appearances at many radio recitals, but has been unable to profit by his accomplishments financially owing to the great number of accordion players in S.F. His father is now dead, leaving his mother and 4 brothers and sisters. He is keenly perturbed over their plight, and has done his best to help them by becoming a fruit picker and other odd jobs, but he doesnat see a very bright future for them or himself.

Born in Italy 3 yrs ago. Has had a fine education. Then taught school for three

Born in Texas where he had a very fine musical education at the University. He took up to sell and taught. Later he went to Mexico and engaged in a mercantile. He was forced out of Mexico because of a revolution, and had to flee the country. He landed in Corpus Christi and then went to work at the Agricultural College.

After working here sometime he became interested in oil and went to Beaumont where he taught for 2 years. He returned and taught privately.

He was the father of 2 children whom there are only two living, Tom and adopted daughter.

Spanish 1187

2 (1)

Loores was born in Carreño Spain, in 1900.

His father was a fisherman he had one brother & a sister, his parent's were very religious, Loores was taken to the church every Sunday.

When he was fourteen years old his father took him fishing. He was forced to leave school under the economical conditions.

For two years he was a fisherman with his father.

In those two years he was in Constant danger ~~in alto mar~~.

He didn't know why but he found out that half of the time his father was drunk.

He thought it over & decided to look for other work.

He found a friend that took him to work to Asturias in the mines. While working in the mines he found a friend that talked about a Union, Later he decided to attend the meetings of the union.

Roman Lopez liked the union but he saw that it wasn't in favor of religion so his friend convinced him & gave him a book to read. The title of the book was Alcazar de Lodos in Spanish that book was prohibited by the Spanish Government.

By he had to find it for
rides to read it.

He read it three times and
decided that subjects were
all we take.

Day by day he became more interested in organization because he saw that it was in favor of his economic conditions.

For four years he worked in Austria as in the mines. He then was twenty years old, and he was forced to go to serve the king, but instead of serving the king he decided to join the navy and there he spent four years.

In 1917 he received his discharge from the navy. He said that in those four years in the navy he was treated very good & learned a lot.

He decided to work in a ship, he found work in the Spanish Royal Mail line & he came to New York, & decided to stay there & he found work in the Pennsylvania mines. There he worked until 1931, while he was working there he said he belonged to many organizations. But he left there all because he found out that they were all fakes.

In 1931 he decided to come to California. On account of the crisis it was impossible to find work. He was forced to go to the soup house, & live outside & under the bad condition. Up to 1933 he decided to go to the agriculture field, in summer, he works in the field & in winter he stays in Oakland. He is single & doesn't have a good better off.

He is in favar of union & believes in Radical ideas.

Leonard

This man, the immigrant from Spain, is native of Salamanca, a town of approximately twenty five thousand population.

He was a tanner by trade, as his father was before him. Lived as Normal Manner with many layers with never a thought of ever doing anything but a tanner. His working hours averaged between ten and eleven hours a day, and he got about one dollar and twenty cents in Spanish money. He lived with his folks in a little four room shack, with no such things as running water or electricity. Family fairly large and happy home life, he besides his father and mother, there were three sisters and two brothers.

He was the only one working steadily, they were hardly able to make both ends meet.

He states that the province was continually in a political turmoil, and had been for the last three years, and he decided that as there was no possibilities of getting ahead, he would go to England instead.

He got one of his brothers to go with and started out eventually arriving at Cadiz.

Stayed in Cadiz for a few days looking at the

trade, at a little better wages that he had been getting formerly, and saving every penny he possibly could.

He had applied in the meantime for permission to emigrate, as he objected to serve in the army. When it came to reckoning this Capital up, he found they would do the United States well, as the states are as good as another, as they pretty [illegible] in New York, [illegible] a factory took off a Portuguese Farm, as he could speak Portuguese very well, and [illegible] the wonderful pay of twelve dollars a week.

He studied hard to learn the English language, and now speaks very fairly.

He had a very common education in Spain, went to night schools, as he was anxious to learn, and being ambitious a young man, under thirty years, he thinks he has a chance of good places, as the states of Illinois to California depend from New York it will [illegible] before he will find something to do.

He worked at odd laboring jobs, when he could find, and then as a farmer's helper.
It was not a great length of time before he became the farmer and the man he had been helping became his helper.
He prided a great deal of all he did, but he could not help it, as the head was a very poor worker, and not reliable.
He was strong and had good wages, although he was a small man.
He was lucky now that he did not go to South America.
He was able to send home a sum of money every month, considerably more than he was able to earn while in the old country.
He still ought with great pride of having a German girl he is acquainted with.
This fortune however, is a decent substance of sheep, and will make a good substantial return.
He wanted his folks to come to America, but they are perfectly satisfied where they are.
They don't want to leave any better, as they enjoy

Dr Paul Radin - J. G. Chipman

L 348

The subject was born in Panama, the capital of the Republic of Panama, in the year of 1895 his parents were of Spanish descent, coming to Panama directly from Madrid, Spain.

His father was in the Spanish consulate office, this was a diplomatic position he held before leaving Spain.

His early education was attained by private tutoring, as the public schools at that time were not very good, and had many different nationalities attending

them, many Colored and oriental.

He had a great deal of admiration for his tutor, who was an American, who taught him both English and Spanish. He gives him credit for creating a desire for a higher education, which he later attained in the U. S..

When he was 9 years old the U. S. began the construction of the Panama Canal. He was very much impressed with the large engineering project, the hundreds of men brought in from the States to do the work.

He watched this great engineering feat progressing all through his boy hood; he heard many opinions

expressed that the work would never be finished but it was an impossibility.

~~He was~~

Through his fathers official position he made many trips with him to inspect the work, he made many friends with the workmen and the officials.

The yellow fever caused by mosquito bites, heat, tropical rains and many other unhealthy conditions, took a huge toll of ~~the~~ lives of the unacclimated americans the admired the spirit of the men doing this work under these handicaps.

He decided he wanted to study medicine, so about the time the

canal was finished '1914,
his family took the steamer
for San Francisco, so that
he could study medicine. He
made fair progress in school
and by hard work managed
to keep up with his class.

When war was declared
against Germany, he enlisted
in the U.S. Army medical
corps and was soon on
the battle fields of France;
He saw a good deal of action
at the front lines and was
fortunate enough not to
receive many injuries.

He was discharged after the armistice was signed and continued going to medical school where he in time graduated, and he now has a successful practice and is rated one of the best surgeons in this state.

It is very gratifying for the many opportunities and the success he has made use and he has no intention of ever leaving any place except the U. S.

Gordon O Chipman

[illegible] and Spain

I was the mother of
children, living and
7 dead.

We lived on a little farm
and were so happy. Our children
were born with no [illegible]
one but one [illegible]
after we [illegible] to the Hawaiian
Islands

We rented a farmer and
made a living raising sugar
cane. After about seven years
back to the farmer and more
from there until we left
for San Francisco

We stopped in Honolulu
for 2 days to wait for the
boat.

My children were all
very [illegible] as when we left
to San Francisco we had not

I have to write ~~my~~ more, perhaps ~~I have finished~~ all worked and how I care for us

My husband died ~~several~~ years ago and now I live with my children

I am ~~almost~~ 74 years old now and will soon be gone too I will see all my children this time and I am happy as I think it will be the last ~~one~~. I am old and have worked very hard. My children are all good Americans

Mrs Anna Perry

Dr. Radin:

I have obtained letters of introduction in Spanish, Italian, and Russian. This introduction is used as a means of entrance and usually the people talk quite freely.

I have been working mostly in the Italian section, in the neighborhood of San Bruno Ave., and Silver. I find that 90 percent of these people are not citizens, most of these people are here to better themselves, financially, socially and economically.

Most of these people were influenced to come over by a "friend" in this country; who was doing well financially and who liked our form of government.

I found a small percentage who came here to escape military rule and training.

All families that were interviewed, claim they had bettered themselves in all respects, they all intend to become citizens, they do not intend to go back only as a visitor.

This report submitted by--

L. Everett Smith
156 Newton Street
Randolph 0881

This report submitted by--

Leo Newton Hazel
Randolph 0-71

August 6, 1934

To Dr. D. Dodin

In compliance with your instructions to obtain information from the immigrants of Spain to this country, I beg to submit the following report.

I have interviewed various former residents from the provinces of Biscay, Navarra, Leon and Granada. They have come both from the urban and rural sections of Spain. Those whom I have interviewed have resided in California from twelve to thirty-one years. From them I obtained the knowledge that in the urban sections they possess the modern conveniences which we have here-such as electricity, gas, automobiles, movies, etc. They also have very strict ordinances regarding weights and measures. In recent years the hours of labor, both in urban and rural districts have been reduced to eight hours and mode of living has been greatly improved.

On the farms the use of machinery has increased very greatly in recent years and the ranch homes are beautiful and spacious, as one expressed it to me "They resemble castles."

In trying to obtain information from these decendants of "Sunny Spain" as to their mental attitude or feeling while residents of the United States, I find that it mainly depends upon two points, viz: first, as to their financial position and second, as to their family connections here. To be more explicit they say that if they have accumulated sufficient wealth to live at ease in Spain (which requires less capital than here) and have formed no family ties here, they would be more contented in Spain because of their acquaintances and warmth of blood relations; but on the other hand if they have contracted family connections here, they are contented to remain.

Those who have not accumulated sufficient of this world's goods find it easier to obtain that end here than in Spain, hence prefer to remain.

In conclusion, I have found these immigrants from Spain contented and well satisfied with their adopted country of the United States.

Yours sincerely,

A. J. Fabela

Investigator

:EG

Investigator.

San Francisco,
Dec. 3 1937.

Dr. L. P. Radin -

In compliance with your instructions to obtain information from the immigrants of Spain to this country I beg to submit the following report.

I have interviewed various former residents from the provinces of Biscay, Navarra, Leon and Granada. They have come both from the urban and rural sections of Spain. Those whom I have interviewed have resided in California from twelve to thirty-one years. From them I obtained the knowledge that in the urban sections they possess the modern conveniences which we have here such as electricity, automobiles movies etc. They also have very strict ordinances regulating weights and measures. In recent years the hours of labor, both in urban and rural districts have been reduced to eight hours and mode of living has greatly improved.

On the farms the use of machinery has increased very greatly in recent years and the ranch homes are modern and spacious, one one expressed it to me "They wouldn't be

In trying to obtain information from these descendants of "Sons of Spain" as to their mental attitude of returning to their residents of the United States, I find that it mainly depends upon two points, viz: 1st as to their financial position and 2nd as to their family connections here. To be more explicit they say that if they have accumulated sufficient wealth to live as well in Spain (which some have stated they will) and have formed no family ties here, they would be more contented in Spain to be with their acquaintances and warmth of relations; on the other hand if they have contracted family connections here they are contented to remain.

Those who have not accumulated sufficient of this world's goods in Spain to obtain that end here are in Spain, hence prefer to remain.

In conclusion, I have found these immigrants from Spain contented and well-satisfied with their adopted country the United States.

G. L. Fatale
U. S. Investigator.

Manuel Rivera was born
in Honolulu on a plantation
where he grew to manhood. His
father and mother came
from Portugal.
He worked in plantations
until 1910, when he came
to California. There he
started working in a
foundry.
He followed this line
of work until he was 40, when
[illegible] he
lost his job and hasn't
worked since.
For the last six months he
has been living on charity and
is now trying to get
work through the S.P.A.
He has a wife and two children
both married [illegible] working

for the SEAL

1675

[illegible] Thomas [illegible] Stevens
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] buried without
coffins. Some of my people
were buried that way.
I was never told that
makes enough to live on
negative and [illegible] while that
I left to the welfare
office. Still living, to me
[illegible] and I am [illegible]

Ophelia Taylor

4521

That infrequently mentioned republic, Andorra, which nestles so securely and comfortably in the Pyrenees, was the birth place of Enrique. His birth is recorded in the old city of Andorra which is a natural capital, geographically speaking, as it stands near the confluence of the two branches of the Valira. An Andorran village is very much like another just as one house is like its neighbor. The Andorran houses are essentially built to last. Most of them are centuries old, with stone walls a foot thick. The ground floor is usually occupied by the live stock and the human inhabitants use the first and second floors. There are from 160 to 330 inhabitants to a village. The houses are closely huddled together as in a London slum. Soil is so precious in Andorra that a minimum area must be covered by building. Nearly every man in a family is a farmer.

Enrique's family were farmers for generations back. They were close to the soil and knew how to get the best results from their small crops. The farm was very hilly and many of the

strips of cultivated soil were almost perpendicular to the earth. However each parcel of land seemed sufficient to maintain the average family in food stuffs. Poverty is unknown in Andorra and the financial position of one family is similar to that of another. While there is not a great wealth there is no want.

Enrique and his sister Maria often kept the cattle from straying too far down the steep hills, while their father and his brother plowed the land. Enrique's mother always kept the cupboard full of edibles so there were no hungry children, but only well-fed, healthy bright-eyed youngsters. Often the children would go to the market place with their mother who carried all of the salable products in a basket on her head. They were usually accompanied by a donkey in case their purchases were too heavy for their own strength.

Enrique and his sister went to school and at times were taught by teachers brought in from France and Spain. The Andorran language is a peculiar blend of French and Spanish. Their education was not equivalent to a grammar school training in America but according to the Andorran educational system it was

excellent. Both Enrique and Maria enjoyed their school days immensely probably due to the fact that in warm weather the school was held out of doors, where the children could feast their eyes on the roving cattle and watch the wind blow the white petals of the mountain lilies.

Thus was Enrique raised in a quiet, pastoral, picturesque atmosphere, knowing little and caring less about the turmoil of the world outside.

Indians are not much for roaming about the country; they are content to stay within their own domain. But Enrique's uncle was an exception and he had roamed as far as America. When Enrique was twenty-three his uncle sent for him. His parents did not want him to go and it was with much difficulty that he finally got their consent. His destination was Augusta, Maine where his uncle was managing a dairy farm. Enrique was completely

bewildered in America. He had great difficulty in adjusting himself to the new surroundings and he was not also happy. But he found his new home fascinating, though perplexing. His uncle omitted helping his uncle and acting as gardener. He proved to be very proficient in the latter capacity. Slowly he began to feel the warmth of this new country and adapt himself accordingly.

Enrique was about twenty-seven when his uncle died of pneumonia. Enrique was then undecided whether he should return to Andorra or stay in America. He could not accustom himself to the large cities which bewildered him. He felt much more at ease in the rural districts. Enrique worked as gardener for five years after his uncle's death and then came to Arequipa where he thought the climate would be more to his liking. He found work on

a ranch near Eureka. Then he
labored for three more years, planning
to return to Andorra every year.
Through some trouble with the foreman
of the ranch Ensigne was discharged
and about to return to his native
country when he had the opportunity
of working as one of the gardeners on an
estate in San Mateo. This work
was perhaps more to his liking than
farming. He is still a gardener,
but a very good one and I doubt if
he will ever return to Andorra.

Charles F. Winkoff

d72 #2 Feby 1935

This is a Spanish family, at present living in Guadalupe. The family consist of father, mother and five children, the eldest 23 years of age, the youngest 12 years.

The father is employed as a tailor for the Sp. Co. The eldest son is employed as a clerk in San Francisco; the eldest daughter is married, the third son drives a grocery delivery wagon, and the two youngest are still attending school.

Both parents were born in San Luis Obispo, as were their parents. When the father was a child, his grandfather came to California on a ship around the Horn, settled near San Luis Obispo, raised cattle & horses on a small scale, married an American girl of Spanish origin. The person interviewed could not give any information on the early history of the family.

The families all married within their own nationality, there being no member of the family who has married outside their religion or race, of which fact they are rather proud.

Part of the family still resides in San Luis Obispo and work on ranches in the vicinity when the opportunity presents.

Some years ago the father of this family came to Guadalupe and secured work as above stated, a few months later he sent for his family, and established his home here. Lack of steady work was the cause of his leaving San Luis.

depression has caused him some loss of work but at least he is better off than if he remained in San Luis. Besides, his children have better opportunities of securing jobs here than there.

P. Gavilan born in Ponte Spain. When very young his father and mother died. He and his eldest brother were taken by their grandmother who reared them. His grandmother owned a small farm. Couldn't give them a good education on account of the bare conditions. When P was sixteen years of age he started to work in the steel mills at Bilbao, Spain. He worked for four years, at which time he was compelled to serve in the Spanish Army. But P already belonged to a Labor Union and for that reason the times were not very favorable. After two months' service in the army he decided

in deserting and crossed the
frontier into France. In 1915
he boarded a ship and went
to Panama City, Panama, where
he obtained a job for the United
States Government in the Panama
Canal. There he worked until
1914, and then came to San Francisco
Cal. While in California he
decided not to be exploited
any more by somebody else.
From that time on to this he has
made his living by gambling
and in saloons associating with
drunks. He regards Roosevelt
as his best friend because he
opened the saloons. He holds
no loyalty to our Country or flag.
What he wants is to live without working

Sum
Original

Zebala

100

Dr. Paul Radin.

Permit me to submit the following history of
a son of Iowa.

arrived, but the vessel was already so well loaded that no one could be taken aboard.

Soon after his arrival he planned, in company with eleven other natives of Spain, to go to the placer mines on the Sacramento with a supply of merchandise to sell to the miners. Half of them agreed to go by water up the river, and the other half were to go by land in ox carts in order to be able to haul the merchandise up to the mines.

Consequently he bought a quantity of such merchandise as he thought would be salable in the mines, which were many, heavy and seemed to be trustworthy, but it was not long before the deception was discovered and the vessel, showing its teeth and claws in the way of their stock in trade, [illegible] of the family was drowned, in an effort to get their dinners. They remained until they were fortunate to find an incoming vessel which put them in shore (not knowing who they were) and transported them to the mines.

The remainder of this [illegible] extract was merely given to show what [illegible] oxen.

had their share of misshaps, but not being used to the handling of these animals one will not run away before the [illegible] time. Missing some minor things to their outfits, [illegible] they proceeded on their way.

Here and [illegible] arrived in teamsters with many serious [illegible] untrodden roads. Not knowing of their [illegible] fate, [illegible] to the miners.

[illegible] the ill-fated mules arrived the [illegible] increasing scene of activity. Those who had arrived previously, in way of the ox-carts were much concerned over the delay of their ill-fated companions.

The life in the mines among the generally crude and rough miners did not appeal to the subject of this narrative and after remaining but a few weeks decided to return to San Francisco.

After a few days in the latter city he decided to take passage on the steamer Natalia bound for Portland, which steamer carried the next

admission [illegible] childhood.

In Hunting he entered the [illegible] business with a small store on Front St. in which he continued many years, until [illegible] and economy he accumulated a modest capital with which he purchased a ranch on the Yakima Valley, to which he moved in the year 1871. He [illegible] the [illegible] one of the finest [illegible] in the [illegible] district.

[illegible] he decided to [illegible] which led up this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] from this point [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Jose came to this country with an uncle when he was 13 or 14 yrs. old. They came from Barcelona, a town in Southern Spain. Jose was one of a pretty large family & for several yrs. before he left he worked selling newspapers after school on the streets.

His father worked in a textile mill and the family must have been pretty poor. However he told me that from what he remembers of Barcelona wages were as high or higher in proportion to the cost of necessities than they are here at the present time. That was around 1921. On one instance he told me of a textile company which

furnished board + lodging for the workers at a price which was a little over 1/3 of their pay. This is about the same proportion as the sawmills in Oregon + Washington charged around 1928 + 29.

I gathered from talking to him that a large proportion of the Barcelona textile workers were small farmers + farm workers who worked in town only a part of the year. It seems that the industries in Barcelona at this time had grown out of proportion to the class of permanent town workers. Also the housing facilities of the residential districts had not kept pace with the increased

need for industrial workers. This made it necessary for quite a few of the big factories to furnish board + lodging in order to induce the farm workers to work in town.

Jose had an uncle who lived in Riverside County and worked in a cement plant there. He also had an uncle living with the family in Berenda. Some time around 1921 or 22 this uncle came to Cal. + brought Jose with him.

Jose lived with his uncle in San Bernardino who worked in the cement plant near there. He went to school a couple of yrs. and also sold papers in San Bernardino.

His uncle, who came with him from the old country, got a job in a pottery works in El Cerrito, and when Jose was around 18 his uncle got him a job as an apprentice there. About that time he started boxing in some of the amateur clubs around Oakland. He tells me that he once won second place in a State amateur tournament. I don't doubt that he did.

He boxed professionally for several yrs. around the Bay region. He fought a few main event matches but was never regarded as anything but a second rate fighter. He says himself that he was finished as a fighter 2 or 3 yrs. ago, but he has had a few

fights of and on since then. Since he quit active fighting he has served a jail sentence on a petty theft charge.

When I first met him about a yr. ago he had just acted as a push-over in a fight about a mo. before. This is not fight he has been able to get.

He is working nights in a cigar & beer joint at the present time. He can't be making much as he is staying at a dirty cheap lodging house & looks to be pretty hard up. The last time I saw him he spoke of a chance he might have to fight in a match for $50. I asked him if he thought he had any chance to win in a fight as he had

been out of training for so long. He said he knew he wouldn't last over a round as the other fellow was a hard hitter. Pretty good, but that the fight meant $50 in a lump for him right away.

So far he doesn't know many of the bad effects boxing can leave on a person outside of the fact that his face looks a little battered if you know how to look. However, if he succeeds in getting to act as a pool over in a couple of more fights he is bound to wind up walking on his heels & talking to himself like so many others have.

Jose doesn't realize how darned hopeless his case is. For 5 yrs. of getting by without hard work has left him in a state of mind

in which he probably would take a hard labor job if he could find one. He didn't work long enough in the pottery works to become a skilled pottery maker & he hasn't any other training. If he gets mixed up in a big deal he is certain to get a long sentence because of his record, & if he continues fighting he is bound to ruin himself.

I have talked with him about economics & politics. He agrees that the working class is used as a tool by those with money, and that they would probably be much better off under another system. But so far as linking his fortunes with the hopes of bettering working class

conditions, that is too far in the future & too indefinite & is not him. The way he sees the whole thing up is something like this. The working class is one hell of a class to belong to and I'm going to get out of it just as damn quick as I can, any way that I can.

Dick Wagner

1945

Antonio is a heavy set
Calif. of Spanish descent.
He came to California
with his folks when he was
very young. It was before
the war started and he
is only 34 yrs. old now.

He has 3 sisters, all
younger than himself.
They are married, the youngest
last October.

His father and mother
are still alive. For the
last 12 or 15 yrs. his
father has been working
pretty steady as a laborer
for the P.G. E. He still

has that job. I have never seen him, but from what Antonio says he can't be over 55 yrs old.

Antonio went a couple of yrs. to high school in Oakland but did not graduate. He has worked at most jobs ever since he was 17 yrs. old.

He married young and has a girl 10 yrs old, a boy 7 and one about 3. His wife is also Spanish or Mexican. She does not look like an Indian, and speaks English with out much of an

accent. It is very apparent from her talk, however, that she has not had the opportunity for much of any schooling. She is pregnant and is expecting a baby in [illegible].

Antonio has worked in and out of Oakland all of his life. He has been employed in a mill in Emeryville for the last 7 yrs. He is working on an average of 3 to 4 days per wk. at the present time. His job pays 4.60 for an 8 hr. day.

Antonio is a cautious backward sort of a fellow. He is dark complexioned &

a certain extent, and would like very much to have some one do something that would help further his condition. He also realizes that his condition will be bettered only as the condition of his class as a whole are bettered, through labor or as a result of the battle of different economic system. As far as I can help you to better his conditions. It would take a stick of dynamite to set him in motion. He is a native born with out any initiative or has had

it all knocked out of him.

The family lives in a 4 room apt. on the the bottom floor of a 4 apt. house in the industrial section of Emeryville. The place is pretty well kept up and fairly well furnished. Because of its location, next to a soap factory and near the mud flats it would be rather if it rented for more than $20. The family doesn't have either a car or a radio.

As near as I could find out the only amusements

they have is a movie
now and then, and a
visiting with their
relatives. Neither of the
[illegible] religions. I do not
believe they read anything
except the daily [illegible]
newspaper. I did not see
a magazine or a book
in the house.

Richard Wagner

14

To W. P. Rubin -

In compliance with your instructions I have interviewed a native of Spain who has resided in San Francisco for twenty one years. From information obtained from him I submit the following in the form of an autobiography.

I was born in the small town of San Esteban of about nine hundred inhabitants in the Province of Biscay. I was the youngest of six children. My father was a tailor by trade as were his father and grandfather before him.

I attended the parish schools up to the age of fourteen graduating from the eighth grade. Owing to the fact that my father's moderate circumstances could not afford to send me to the high school and it became necessary for me to select my vocation in life. As long as I could remember, it was my ambition to become a merchant of textiles or a dry goods merchant as you would call it here. But in order to do this it would be necessary for me to go to

Pamplona, which was a city of [illegible] Two hundred thousand inhabitants, where I would have to serve four years in the establishment to learn the business from the bottom up. To this was [illegible] temptations, which they thought quite in a large city, must be [illegible]. There was the [illegible] there were [illegible] who had lived with my [illegible] generation to generation. This decision I had to accept as a fait accompli, and the only alternative was that I should enter the [illegible] The Duke's own [illegible], which I resisted with all my might. I could [illegible] with father raised my threshold hopes by informing me he had purchased a small store in a nearby village and was to place me in charge.

But the window of my room was open to [illegible] and [illegible] told me that the income from this property [illegible] would not be sufficient to support the [illegible] and that I would have

to implement [illegible] devotion and [illegible]
time to the Trade to which I had once and
re-call years to serve. I walked there and
and then [illegible] into the
detestable trade.

I resigned myself to my fate and
for five years I continued [illegible] during
during which time I [illegible] opportunity
and learning [illegible]
I decided [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
determined to [illegible]
obtaining [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
accorded me [illegible] I decided
to locate without [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

To

Dr. Paul Radin:

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Señor S was born 34 years ago in a little town near the city of Leon, España. All his childhood and early youth he spent in that little town. There he also received his education, attending the only school in that locality. When 16 years old he left his country and worked his way into France. This was in ~~19~~ 1916. At that time it was easy to find work in France on account of the war. He stayed mainly in and around Paris, working in different factories. A few years later he went to Italy, but unable to find any work there, he finally found his way back to his home-town. His adventurous nature did not permit him to stay there for a long time. So in 1922 he left again and went to La Coruña, Galicia. Once there he took a steamer going to New York. While in New York he would work ~~he~~ in any kind of a job that was offered him. Naturally, he would not stay there for a long time either, but rove from place to place. While in the East he embarqued on his first and only marital adventure, which lasted for about 6 month. Finally he landed in Mexico City, staying there for some indefinite time. From there he came to California. At first he stayed in Pittsburgh, Calif. and from there he came to San Francisco, where he has stayed since. At the present time he works ~~as assistant~~ and in a Spanish bookshop on North Beach. He talks rather little English and stays among his own Spanish-speaking people. Contrary to most of his countrymen he does not talk much and is very hard to approach concerning his own life. It was, therefore, not easy for me to get these few data out of him. He has a sarcastic sense of humor, and his roving nature does not allow him to settle down permanently in any particular place, if you offer him a job to-morrow in Tokyo or Calcutta, he'll pack his few belongings and go there.

L. Klausa

9/6/1934.

W.P.A.
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Mr. Paul Rudin -

The subject of this narrative is a subject of Spain.

He was born in the mountains of Spain in the small village of Tarrastra where he lived up to the age of seventeen. He was of a poor peasant family but had an opportunity to go to the United States. He had heard much of the riches of California, believing the golden nuggets were easily found upon its soil. But he was not here long before this impression was dispelled.

He remained in San Francisco about eight months working as carpenter's helper in the erection of small houses to shelter the rapidly increasing population. Having been raised in the mountains of Spain, he had a longing for the country, so in company with two of his countrymen he went to Monterey County where he obtained work chopping

oak wood. At first he found this work very hard and not very remunerative as they were only paid one dollar a cord of two tier, but soon he became very proficient ~~in this work~~ and discovered there was a considerable knack or trick in splitting wood. It was not long before there was demand for wood and as he had saved up some capital and took a contract clearing land, he furnished the men and would charge enough so that he made a good profit without doing the hard work.

Upon the adoption of the Government Land Act, he was able to take up a quarter section of land which he selected in the foothills above what is now known as the town of Gonzales, ~~and~~ overlooking the Salinas Valley. Here he built a little cabin and proceeded to clear out his own land. He soon had enough land cleared to enable him to cultivate and sow a portion in barley to raise

H. J. Z.

hay for his horses. These he needed in order to haul his wood into ~~market which was then~~ Fairmont a distance of twenty miles.

It was not long ~~after that~~ before he was able to purchase a few cows ~~thus providing~~ added income. ~~with which~~ Gradually ~~he purchased more land~~ adjacent to his original claim by his thrift and by his fortunate marriage to the daughter of one of the original founders of a neighboring settlement, he acquired more land adjoining his original claim.

He had two sons by this union, who attended the country school about three miles from the house. When his sons outgrew the rural schools he decided to give them a higher education, realizing the handicap he underwent because of his lack of schooling.

By this time he was in comfortable circumstances, being the owner of fifteen hundred

A. Paul Jadin:
The subject

acres of land and a dairy thereon of two hundred head of cattle.

He leased his ranch and moved to Santa Clara and entered the boys in the college of that name. After graduating, he placed the older son in the Garden City Bank where he remained until he retired from business in 1928.

He returned to the ranch with his wife and other son and remained there about ten years, when they again leased the ranch and came here to live and enjoy a much deserved rest, the other son remained in the country as cashier in a bank in Gonzales.

He takes great pleasure in the reminiscences of his early experiences in California.

J. J. Zabala
Field Observer.

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GLAZIER —
Int. #7 —
Spanish — 3 children
Residence: 5th St.
Oakland.

The grandfather had no Schooling. He was born in the town of La Coria in the Province of Navara in Spain He owned a ranch of but 10 acres which because it was an hilly ground, and be-cause of this it had to be terraced for farming. It was planted to fruit trees, mostly with a little garden patch for home consumption In the winter time he would go out to the mountains which were close by and heavily wood-ed and gather southern hardwood or "bargo" with which they made charcoal. He explained that this process they had for charcoal making was rather delicate and had to be done just so, by stacking the wood "Wigwam Style" and piling the dirt around it, leaving but a few holes around - the bottom for the air to get in. It had to be watched closely for drafts because if the fire broke to burned too fast then the char-coal was too soft in quality and would not bring the

price that the higher grade,
Solid charcoal brought. He
explained that his grandfather
waned load the wagon with
the stuff one day, go to bed
early and arise at 2 oo the
next morning to start the jour-
ney to the next town, 30 miles
away, where they waned arrive
by 9 — and spend the rest of
the day selling from house to
house. On the return journey
they would load back any
articles that could be marketed
a market back home. In the
Spring, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes
and vegetables were planted.
The grandfather had 10 children
altogether. The father had
13 children. 3 of which died.
When his father (the grandfather)
died he emphasized the agri-
cultural end of the farm more
than the charcoal business by
buying an additional 100 acres
of farm land and 40 acres of
grazing land for sheep and

Goats which he began to raise. As soon as the children both boys and girls, were old enough to tend the flocks they were sent out to do this work that the result that the children had little opportunity for schooling ~~either~~. Neither the father nor the grand father had been outside of the province, - in fact, not farther than 20 miles from their home town.

The boy was born in the same ~~place~~ in 1887. He went to school until he was 13, which meant that he was able to do at least the 5th grade. Till 1908 he followed the work on the farm after the manner of his fathers. ~~When he Six and for America -~~ ~~one~~ He was persuaded to come to America by his neighbor friend who was already in California and was doing well at different lines of work. He stated that he made the entire trip from San Sebastian, Spain

to Reno, Nevada for $1.40 ~~cts~~.
When he arrived in Reno his friend had gone to Pantala and he was practically stranded in the American City although he managed to find a number of Italians who were able to understand him. With no more pleasant job (congratulating him he accepted) a job working on the tunnel (Chilcote) on the Western Pacific R.R. where he worked for 4 nights in water hip deep, caught a bad cold, got in a scrap with a Mexican was thrown in jail for a fortnight got out broke and walked some 70 miles to Reno. In Reno he found a letter from his friend awaiting him, asking him to come to Pantala that a job was awaiting him there. He accepted the job, worked in a restaurant long enough for train fare, reached Pantala and his friend worked one month, got into trouble with

the boss and quit. He managed to save $15.00 on this job. Shipped to Quincy (Calif.) on a freight. He spent two days looking for suitable work, found it on R.R. construction not far from town. He quit this job after a 30 day stay when a Spanish friend got him a better job on road construction which, after 52 days netted him $340.00 on a contract basis. It then headed back for Reno for it was near sheep shearing time. Arrived in Reno too late for this sort of work. Drifted on over into Rocky Springs, Wyoming, found the shearing in progress and a job available. Accepted and remained two years. He left because the work became dreary for his wandering soul and also because they kept increasing the # of sheep which he was assigned to watch over.

Before he left he said he was
tending 3500 sheep. On the
day of his departure he
learned this brother was in
town, located him up, per-
suaded him to get him
in the coal mines at
Wilson Creek (Sweetwater Springs)
(Sweetwater mines) which
offer the brother accepted
and thereafter rode the
worst of freight trains
left for Pocatello Idaho on
a freight train although they
both had a good sum of money
between them. They were kicked
off the train at Common Junction
Idaho, herded sheep for a week,
walked on in to Pocatello caught
a freight for Twin Falls. He & his
brother got a job on the same
project digging ditches for a water
co. laying the town water system.
He parted from his brother at
this point because his brother
did not have the wanderlust
as bad as he did. - He caught
westward.

a passenger train and a town got kicked off in the dead of night and the Idaho Wyoming line, walked out the rest of the night, got a job that day digging ditches for a large ranch for irrigation purposes. He quit here when winter was coming on, joined a Nicaraguan Band on the Mules of Montezuma, Nevada. They found the mines shut down but helped out a couple of prospectors for board for a month. From here they moved on to Bishop, California, where the Nicaraguan was well acquainted and got the two of them jobs cutting wood in the mountains. After 8 mos. he separated from his partner, who had trouble collecting the last $100 on the deal. He went into a laundry in Bishop for two years, returned to chopping wood for an equal period, and saved $800 — which was as yet uncollected.

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